AMUSEMENTS.
NEW PARK THEATRE.
RETURN OF THE FAVORITES.
Monday, April 16th. One Week Only of the Celebrated
JUVENILE OPERA CO.
In a Grand Revival of Gilbert & Sullivan's Greatest Success, H. M. S.
PINAFORE!
The entire company in the cast. Seats on sale Saturday morning at

GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA
The Great Battle Painting
Admission 50c; Children 25c.
This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1 to 10 P. M. Third street between

THE GRAND OPENING
—OF—
GERMANIA GARDEN
FINEST RESORT IN PORTLAND.
On Jefferson Street, will take place First Fine Sunday in May. Music, Best of Refreshments. Come one, come all. Respectable

Morning Oregonian.

NO. 8510. PORTLAND, OREGON. TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Labbe's Block.
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COHEN & BRO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
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IMPORTED CIGARS
PORTLAND, OREGON

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE
THE HIGHEST GRADE CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD.
"CARTE BLANCHE," (WHITE LABEL) Rich Wine.
"GRAND VIN SEC," (BROWN LABEL) Perfection of a Dry Wine.
See that Every Bottle bears the Private Label of
M. JONDRAY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

CHARLES KOHN.
S. KOHN & CO.,
Wholesale Wine and Whisky Merchants
Front St., Portland, Oregon.
Sole Agents of the Most Celebrated Brand of
"We Stand" Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
The Best Milwaukee Beer.
Delmonico Champagne.

COR. 2ND & MORRISON ST.

LOOK THROUGH
Free of charge. We take pleasure in showing visitors through the Largest Clothing House on the Pacific coast. Come early and often. This day we want you to see our special lines of

Men's Spring and Summer Suits
AT $12, $14 and $16.

There are fifteen lots to pick from at this price, and all of them perfect beauties.

MAY BE YOU WANT a finer suit than our New and Nobby Suits at $18, $20 to $25. Look at them and examine them carefully. They are stunners; all late and extreme novelties.

Our Boys' Department.
Elegant Children's Suits, for ages to 13 years, at prices from $3 to Suit.

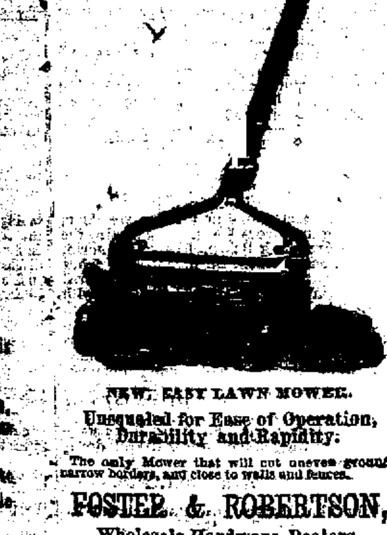
Our Youths' Suits,
For ages 12 to 18 years, excellent values and big bargains at $7 to Suit. These Youths' Suits are all well made, and are the latest make in styles and colors.

Our Spring Hats
Are now all in, and if you want the Latest in Men's or Children's Hats, call on

CLOTHIERS HATTERS & TAILORS
Cor. 2nd & Morrison

C. W. BOYNTON.
C. W. BOYNTON
Patentees and Manufacturers of
Boynton's Latest Wonder,
Cross-Cut
AND
Saws
Saws and Files of all Kinds.
The celebrated Boynton's Pure Gold Stove Polish & Ceylon Plumbago.
Also, sole agents for Oregon and Washington Territory for
Harvey W Peace & Co.
SAWS.
Hand, Panel, Band, Circular, Gang and Mill Saws of every description.
No. 40 First Street,
Corner Ash,
PORTLAND, OR.
Cross-cut and One-Man Silver-Steel Saws. Buck-Saws $1.50 each.

LAND PLASTER
Everding & Farrell
Portland, Oregon.



NEW EASY LAWN MOWER.
Unequaled for Ease of Operation, Durability and Rapidity.
The only Mower that will cut uneven grounds, narrow borders, and close to walls and fences.
FOSTER & ROBERTSON,
Wholesale Hardware Dealers,
Exclusive Agents.

THE
Van Monciscar
PRIVATE DISPENSARY,
Nos. 132, 134 Third St.,
Portland, Or.
Young,
Middle-aged and Old,
Single or Married,
And All who Suffer from
LOST MANHOOD,
Nervous Debility, Seminal Losses, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Lack of Energy, Impediment to Marriage; also Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.
Both Sexes consult confidentially.

Fine Table Wines
From our Celebrated Orleans Vineyard.
Arpad Haraszthy & Co.
Producers of the
ECLIPSE
CHAMPAGNE,
530 Washington St.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Dr. McMunn's Elixir of Opium
Is a pure and essential extract from the native drug. It contains all the valuable medicinal properties of opium in natural combination, and produces no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache, etc.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Slab wood—$1.50 per load—from Weidler's Mill. Orders promptly attended to. W. S. L. M. & M. CO.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

The young man fell dead!

A friend had pointed a revolver at him.

"He didn't know it was loaded!"

We often hear it stated that a man is not responsible for what he does not know. The law presupposes knowledge and therefore convicts the man who excuses crime by ignorance!

"If I had only known" has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unknowingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laudanum is a poison, that naphtha is a deadly explosive, that blood heavily charged with a winter's accumulations of the waste of the system,—it is one's duty to know the fact and the consequences thereof. Our good old grandmothers knew, for instance, that the opening of spring was the most perilous period of the year.

Why?

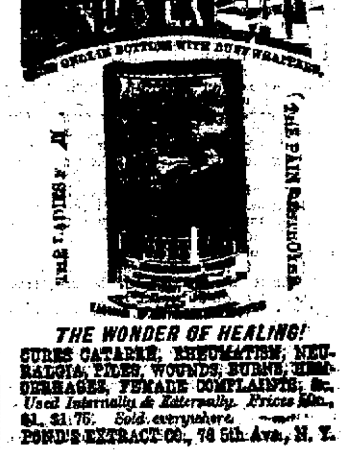
Because then the blood-stream is sluggish and chilled by the cold weather, and if not thinned a good deal and made to flow quickly and healthfully through the arteries and veins, it is impossible to have good vigor the rest of the year. Hence, without exception, what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, was plentifully made and religiously given to every member of the family regularly through March, April, May and June. It is a matter of record that this prudential, preventive and restorative custom saved many a fit of sickness, prolonged life and happiness to a vigorous old age, and did away with heavy medical expenditures.

Mrs. Maggie Korchwal, Lexington, Ky., used Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla "for nervous sick headache of which I had been a sufferer for years. It has been a great benefit to me." Capt. Hugh Harkins, 1114 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa., says "it purified my blood and removed the blotches from my skin." Mrs. Aaron Smith, Topton, Berks county, Pa., says she "was entirely cured of a skin disease of the worst kind," by Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Bad skin indicates a very bad condition of the blood.

If you would live and be well, go to your druggist to-day and get Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and take no other—there's nothing like it or as good—and completely renovate your impaired system, with this simple, old-fashioned preparation of roots and herbs.

Warner, who makes the famous Safe Cure, puts it up, and that is a guarantee of excellence all over the known world. Take it yourself and give it to the other members of the family, including the children. You will be astonished at its health-giving and life-prolonging powers. We say this editorially with perfect confidence because we have heard good things of it everywhere, and its name is a guarantee that it is first-class in every particular.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.



THE WONDER OF HEALING!
CURES CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, PILES, WOUNDS, BURNS, HEMORRHAGES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, &c.
Used Internally & Externally. Prices 50c., $1, $1.75. Sold everywhere.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

CONSUMPTION LUNG DISEASES COUGHS COLDS
WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY
Speedily and permanently cured by using Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. There are counterfeits. Get the genuine, which is signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston. Sold by all dealers.

LAND PLASTER
—AT—
Everding & Farrell's,
Portland, Oregon.

"Pet" Cigarettes
ARE THE BEST.
CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the
"Pet" Cigarettes
Superior to all others. They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolutely
Without Drugs, or Adulteration.
ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

A Radical Difference of Opinion in the Senate.

FARWELL PROPOSES A SCHEME.

Stewart Wants a Coin Basis for a Direct Issue of Notes or Certificates, While Beck Favors a Bank Circulation.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Stewart introduced a bill granting a pension of $5000 a year to the widow of Chief Justice Waite; referred.

Hoar offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the select committee on operations of the civil service to inquire and report whether there has been, within two years, any fraud or maladministration in the New York custom house in regard to the importation of sugar.

Riddleberger offered a resolution of suspension of the senate rules as to executive sessions during the consideration of the fisheries treaty. The resolution went over, under the rules.

Conference reports on the bills to divide the Great Sioux reservation into separate smaller reservations, and to ratify and confirm the agreement with the Gros Ventres and other bands of the Blackfeet Indians in Montana, were presented and agreed to.

FARWELL ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

On motion of Farwell, the bill providing for the investment of certain funds in the treasury, was taken up, and Farwell proceeded to address the senate on the financial question. He gave notice of his intention to offer two amendments to the bill. One of them directs the secretary of the treasury to issue and sell to national banks, at par, for United States notes, U. S. 2½ per cent. bonds, redeemable after fifty years, to be used by banks as security for their circulating notes; notes to be issued to the full par value of the bonds. It also directs the secretary to invest surplus funds held in the treasury (including the amount to be received for these bonds) in the purchase of any U. S. bonds in open market and repeals all the sinking funds.

The other amendment authorizes the secretary of the treasury, in order to enable national banks to maintain and increase their circulation, and to prevent ultimate destruction of the banks by the purchase or payment of the national debt, to receive from the banks, to secure their circulating notes, state, county or municipal bonds, upon which interest has been heretofore promptly paid, and whose market value is equal to or greater than their par value, bearing interest at not less than 4 per cent. Such bonds, however, are not to be received by the treasurer at more than 75 per cent. of their par value, nor until the approval of the secretary of the treasury of the United States and the comptroller of the currency shall be endorsed upon them.

Farwell went on to say that the bill was good enough, as far as it went. It did not include the whole financial question, which he regarded as of paramount interest, but only proposed to temporize with it. It simply reduced the interest on 4 per cent. bonds to 2½ per cent. These bonds amounted to over seven hundred million, and matured in 1907, and it authorized national banks to receive circulation at par upon them, and upon all other United States bonds. The bill did not remedy the evils of the present financial condition. The two amendments which he proposed to offer would, he thought, cure those evils. He would, if he could, so amend the financial legislation of the country that the national banking system—the best ever devised—should be continued. His amendments, if adopted, would enable national banks to use the present debt of the United States. If that debt could be continued, at its present value, the legislation proposed by him would be adequate to the maintenance of the national banking system. But he recognized the fact that the American people were anxious and determined to pay the debt. There could be but one standard. In his judgment, a thing that would make no difference to anybody in this country was to accept the inevitable and make a readjustment at once. If it were desired to make the silver dollar equal to gold, the requisite quantity of silver should be put into it. Then nobody would be cheated.

In conclusion he said: "Under these amendments, or by some other similar legislation, I would refund the present public debt at 2½ per cent. at fifty years, and authorize national banks to receive circulation at par for such amounts as they might use for that purpose. I would require the secretary of the treasury to invest their surplus in the purchase of any indebtedness of the government, in open market, from time to time. I would have spent the requirements of the sinking fund, because if the secretary is authorized to buy the public debt with the surplus from time to time, the requirements of the law creating that fund would be no longer necessary. For the purpose of enabling the people to manage their affairs without interference on the part of the government, I would allow them to maintain the volume of national bank circulation up to the amount of the national debt, by state, county and municipal bonds, as provided for in the last amendment which I propose. If such legislation can be passed, we shall hear no more of money stringency or panics."

VIEWS OF OTHER SENATORS.

Reagan said his wish was to see the country relieved of the bonded debt as early as possible. He did not deny that the national banks had subserved a very valuable purpose, both during and since the war, but he had no regret that the time was approaching when they should become extinct. They had shown themselves to be guided by a policy peculiarly their own, and it was with the best interests of the country at heart that he would allow the charters of the national banks to expire, and he would refuse to recharter them as banks of issue. For the national bank circulation he would substitute an issue of certain certificates, based on gold and silver in the treasury, and if that were not enough he would authorize an issue of treasury notes, but not as legal tender. He would protest against the policy of continuing the bonded debt for fifty years, and against the policy of perpetuating national banks.

Stewart protested against reduction of silver in the interest of that "mushroom stuff," which had already brought distress upon the country. The national bank circulation ought not to be fostered any longer. The precious metals should be used for circulation, and when they were not sufficient paper money should be issued, not by private corporations, but by the government of the United States. The greatest enemies of the country were those who managed the circulation of the country so as to make hard times or good times to suit their speculation.

THE VIEWS OF BECK.

Beck said that under his amendment the banks would have a new lease of life, and would be able to furnish the country with all the circulating medium required, limited only by the amount of the national debt. If it were desired their permanent existence could be secured. Authority should be given to them to furnish other bonds as a basis for circulation, according as the national debt was reduced and retired. Without that authority, as the national debt was paid the banks would be compelled to give up the circulation secured thereby, and that circulation would, of course, be destroyed. The real trouble was in the want of legislation, in forcing all the commercial interests of the country to base its medium of exchange on the national debt, and in the retirement of that debt without a substitute of some other basis of circulation. Bank circulation was necessary, and could not, without detriment to trade, be replaced by any fixed governmental issue. He would, if he had power, pass a law now that would perpetuate the national banking system. The government was organized to protect the people. It had no other duties. Congress ought to pay off the national debt, both bonds and notes, and authorize the people, under the national bank act, with suitable amendments, to furnish themselves with all the money needed. The people will then furnish their own circulating medium in such quantities as the business of the country required, and they would not be subject to any legislation by congress, nor their interests menaced and jeopardized, as at present, by sixty-one millions in national bonds, subject to the call of the secretary of the treasury. The government should get out of business of all kinds, and especially out of the money business. The people should be provided with adequate laws to manage their own monetary and other affairs in their own way. Banks were one of the evidences of advanced civilization. By them and through them the business of the country was done, only 5 per cent of it being done with money. He did not regard banks as monopolies, nor did he characterize them as the money power of the country. He thought them the reverse of that. He did not believe in sumptuary laws, legal tender laws, nor usury laws, but he did believe in that kind of government which had the fewest laws, giving the people the largest liberties, and guaranteeing good order, good morals, and adequate protection. In pursuance of that position he would not require any one by law to take silver or greenbacks or national bank notes in payment of debts. He would leave that matter entirely to agreement and contract. He would permit any citizen of the United States to go to the mints and have his gold bullion coined into money. He would also permit him to have his silver bullion coined into money to any extent, having a gold standard; but he deemed it impossible to have two standards.

THE DAKOTA BILL.

The senate resumed consideration of the bill for the admission of the state of South Dakota, and for organization of the territory of North Dakota. Spooner addressed the senate in favor of the bill. He argued that the question of division of the territory had been submitted to the whole people, and been decided in favor of division by a majority of over 5000. As to the suggestion made by Butler, that 30,000 voters of Dakota have been so indifferent to the question that they had stayed away from the polls, and that therefore the vote was not a fair expression of the popular will, he drew a distinction between the cases of voters in Northern states who remained away from the polls through indifference and of voters in Southern states who were kept away through intimidation. As to the claim made by Butler that there was no danger to be apprehended from imperial states, he questioned it, and asserted that the great empire state of Texas did menace, by her monstrous territory, the interests of other sections of the country. She had, in the other house, the chairman of the judiciary committee, chairman of the committee on ways and means, the committee which dealt with the dearest interests of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and all the country; and chairman of the committee on claims, while the great state of New York had no voice on the committee on ways and means. Why should preponderance in political influence exist on the part of the empire state of Texas? It was not due to the wealth, loyalty or intelligence of her people. It was due to two things—her solid democracy and her territory. No more such empire states were wanted in the Union. He did not believe South Dakota would be admitted by this congress, but thought he might safely prophecy that before long there would be elected a congress that would recognize her rights and gladly welcome her.

The bill went over till to-morrow, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

An Unsuccessful Effort to Pass the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Bills were introduced and referred to make the arsenal at Benicia, California, an arsenal of manufacture, construction and repair; and for the erection of a public building at Salt Lake City.

Under instructions from his committee, Blanchard of Louisiana moved to suspend the rules and put the river and harbor bill upon its passage.

Anderson of Kansas demanded a second, and the motion was seconded, 225 to 45.

After a sharp debate the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost—yeas 134, nays 120—not a necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

Wilkins of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, By the house of representatives, that it is the sense of this house that section 2 of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses for the year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1881, which is as follows: "That the secretary of the treasury may, at any time, apply surplus money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated or so much thereof as may be considered proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds, provided, that bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be redeemed and canceled," was intended to be a permanent provision of law, and is hereby declared to have been, since its enactment, and to be now, in the opinion of the house, in full force and effect.

Weaver of Iowa, declared that this resolution meant nothing more than the defeat and burial of the house surplus resolution with the Beck silver amendment. The resolution was adopted—yeas 138, nays 61; adjourned.

THE TARIFF BILL.

One Hundred and Twenty-Five Members Want to Make Speeches.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—As regards the tariff bill, which comes up to-morrow, 125 representatives have notified the speaker of their intention to make speeches on the subject. It is hoped that one-half of this number will be satisfied to print their speeches in the *Record*, and not occupy the time of the house by reading them.

The position of the two parties, so far as the political side of the controversy is involved is this: The democrats want to pass a tariff bill before the national convention of the party meets in St. Louis, on the 5th of June. The republicans desire to prevent any action on the bill in the house prior to that time. If there was nothing but the tariff to be considered, the majority would have no difficulty in carrying out their plans, but the appropriation bills must be passed before the end of the fiscal year, June 30, if an extra session of congress is to be avoided.

TWO IMPORTANT MEASURES,

And the Probable Action of the Ways and Means Committee Thereon.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A resolution introduced in the house to-day by Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, declaring that the secretary of the treasury has authority, under the law of 1882, to buy bonds in the open market for the purpose of reducing the surplus, is regarded as an indication that the committee on ways and means, of which Mr. Breckenridge is a prominent member, will take no action upon the senate's bond purchase bill now before it.

It is generally understood in the house that the Mills tariff bill will be called up for consideration to-morrow. No further action has been taken on the subject by the committee on ways and means, whose regular meeting day is to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Introduction of a Bill Proposing a New Solution of the Problem.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Anderson, of Kansas, to-day, introduced a bill which proposes a new solution of the Pacific railroad problem. It applies to those roads that remedy for the evils in general railroad practice, which is proposed by Hudson's book on "Railways of the Republic." The bill is drawn for the purpose of providing a feasible method for operating a Pacific railroad after its acquisition by foreclosure of the government's mortgage, a method which shall at once yield the United States an assured income on its investment, and also secure the people against abuses of discrimination, pools and monopolies. For this purpose it enacts that the government shall purchase the first mortgage bonds with the surplus in the treasury, in protection of its own second mortgage, and after foreclosing the latter debt, the road shall be operated as a public highway, and be open to any carrier of freight upon payment of uniform and regulated tolls for use of its tracks.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

Pensions and Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Pensions were to-day granted to E. Morgan, Heppner; Chas. G. Devine, alias James Sheridan, Tillamook; Eugene H. Dhont, Portland. An increase of pension has been granted T. H. Stinson, of Astoria; Mexican war, David Lance, Farmington.

Postoffices were established to-day at Haylane, Tillamook county, Or., and at Valley, Whitman county, W. T. Mary J. Mulligan and D. L. Staley were appointed postmistress and postmaster of the respective offices.

Mrs. C. M. Brandney was to-day appointed postmistress of the postoffice at Weston, King county, W. T., to succeed Oliver P. Mooney who has declined to serve.

In the Interest of Labor.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—At a special meeting of the committee on labor this morning, Chairman O'Neill, of Missouri, was instructed by a unanimous vote, to report to the house his arbitration bill, which embodies, in addition to the features of the bill already agreed to, a provision for the appointment of a special board by the president to investigate all strikes, and report the result of the inquiries to congress. He was also instructed to report the bill restricting the sale of convict-made goods to the state in which they are produced.

A Conference Agreement.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The conference committee upon bills which have passed both houses of congress, providing for a conference in Washington next spring of the representatives of the various American governments, reached an agreement to-day. The bill as agreed upon will appropriate $75,000, and will declare that the subjects of discussion must be fully specified in advance, and will authorize the appointment of ten delegates by the president, two by the senate and two by the house.

Amending the Interstate Commerce Act.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Representative Amos Cummings, of New York, to-day introduced two amendments to the interstate commerce act. One provides that all contracts between railroads and others for freight or passenger traffic shall be public, and the second prohibits all such transportation in bond through Canadian territory as now takes place between San Francisco and Eastern cities by way of the Canadian Pacific.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The president this afternoon sent to the senate the following nominations: Frank Nicholson, Missouri, to be assayer of the United States assay office at St. Louis, Mo.; Robert Colvert, Wisconsin, surveyor of customs for the port of LaCrosse, Wis.; W. T. Walthall, Mississippi, consul of the United States to Demarara; Harvey B. Shields, Indiana, to be receiver of public moneys at Seattle (formerly Olympia), W. T.

Land Contest Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Vilas to-day dismissed the contest instituted by Ezel W. Kempe against the timber culture entry of Frank Hanna, Jr., involving his entry in the La Grande (Oregon) land district. This decision of the secretary is now concurrent with that rendered by the commissioner of the general land office in this case.

Private Pension Bills Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The president today returned to the senate, unsigned, acts granting pensions to Hannah R. Langdon, Betsy Mansfield and Laura A. Wright. These acts are vetoed on the ground that death did not result from injuries received during the war, or sickness incident to army service.

Mail Service Extended.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The mail service has been ordered extended from Barron, Oregon, to Soda springs, to begin at Ashland from July 1, 1888. The route will be advertised from Ashland via Barron and Soda springs to Shake for three trips a week.

To Create a New County.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Stewart reported favorably this morning Mitchell's bill to create Latah county in Idaho. The new county is to be cut from Nez Perce county.

In Favor of San Diego.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The senate committee on public buildings and grounds today passed favorably upon the bill for a public building at San Diego, Cala., to cost $200,000.

A Bank at Ellensburg.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The comptroller of the currency has authorized the Ellensburg national bank, of Ellensburg, Washington territory, to begin business with a capital of $50,000.

Will Shut Out Petroleum.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The state department is advised that the Chinese government is moving toward shutting out imported petroleum.

CABLE NOTES.

The Peasant Insurrection Growing.

BUCHAREST, April 16.—Peasant uprising is extending. Several village mayors have been killed. Large bands are assembling, with the avowed object of attacking Bucharest. The telegraph wires have been cut at several railway stations. Special trains are bringing troops from Moldavia to protect the capital.

For Higher Education of Women.

MONTREAL, April 16.—Sir David Smith will give an additional $150,000 for endowment of the Royal Victoria College for the higher education of women, and an act of incorporation will be asked for. Smith has already given $120,000 for the same purpose.

The Behring Sea Dispute.

LONDON, April 16.—Negotiations in relation to the Behring Sea seal fisheries were resumed to-day. Baron DeStaal, Russian ambassador, Mr. Henry White, acting American minister, and Lord Salisbury held a conference which lasted an hour.

Expelled in Disgrace.

PARIS, April 16.—M. Le Grand, a wealthy cooper, who, it was charged, bought his decoration as a member of the Legion of Honor from M. Wilson, has been expelled from the order.

Will not Abdicate.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says: Rumors that the emperor of Brazil will abdicate are denied. The emperor will soon return to Brazil.

Strikes Threatened.

BERLIN, April 16.—General strikes of workingmen are being arranged for in Berlin, Altona, Carlsruhe and other places in Germany.

Women Fight a Duel.

LONDON, April 16.—Two women in Corsica recently fought a duel with stilettos. The victor struck her rival through the heart.

The Nicaraguan Canal.

NICARAGUA, April 16.—Several New York engineers for the work of placing the canal line have arrived. Their work on the western division of the canal does not contemplate any radical change in the route from Lajas to Brito. It is principally for the purpose of obtaining minute knowledge for the route, which will enable a close estimate of the cost of excavation in this division, that the present work is being carried on. One of the most extensive features of the route will be the division of the Rio Grande and Rio Lajas. It is estimated that this division will cost $17,000,000.

THE EMPEROR DYING.

Frederick Soon Must Follow His Father to the Tomb.

A COMPLICATION OF DISEASES.

Sudden Death of Matthew Arnold From Heart Disease—Press Comment on the Election of General Boulanger.

CHARLOTTENBURG, April 16, 3:30 P. M.—The emperor did not pass a good night, bronchitis having supervened yesterday, accompanied by high fever and shortness of breath.

ALARMING SYMPTOMS.

BERLIN, April 16.—A council of Prussian ministers was held at Bismarck's residence this afternoon. The session lasted a long time.

Doctors in attendance upon Emperor Frederick had a consultation to-day and decided that bronchitis was limited and that pneumonia was present.

Mackenzie fears pneumonia will set in, in consequence of the emperor's continued high temperature, which the attack of bronchitis alone does not explain. Other doctors have been summoned to join in another consultation, which will be held to-night.

Prince Henry, his son, arrived from Wilhelmshafen at an early hour this morning. All the family of the emperor are now assembled at Charlottenburg. The crown prince and Bismarck had a long conference with the emperor this afternoon.

7:15—The emperor is now in a high state of fever and there is no improvement in his other symptoms.

NO CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

BERLIN, April 16.—At the evening conference of doctors concerning the emperor, it was found that the fever and bronchitis were unchanged. It is undeniable that Dr. MacKenzie this morning believed the emperor's end was approaching. The empress urgently summoned members of the family to hasten to the castle. Crown Prince William galloped from Berlin and arrived first. He was soon followed by the Empress Augusta, and others. Prince Bismarck was at the bedside an hour after receiving the summons. There is a marked discharge of bloody mucus from the emperor's throat, and the swelling is progressing downward.

Prince Bismarck, accompanied by the minister of justice, had another interview with the emperor this evening, when his majesty signed an order appointing the crown prince to act as his representative.

FAMOUS PHYSICIANS SUMMONED.

Professors Leyden and Senator were summoned to-day for a consultation on the emperor's condition. Professor Senator took part in the conference to-day. Professor Leyden will arrive to-morrow from Wiesbaden. Professor Senator, who is one of the greatest German authorities on internal diseases, carefully examined the emperor's chest, and reported that he found no trace of organic disease of the lungs.

VERY WEAK.

8:15 P. M.—The emperor is very weak and it is reported that inflammation of the lungs has set in. Towards evening he fell asleep.

BETTER REPORTS.

9 P. M.—Better reports have been received from Charlottenberg. The emperor left his bed and sat for a while in an arm chair. The Grand Duchess of Baden visited him at 7 o'clock. After the visit he slept for an hour.

THE WORST IS FEARED.

At midnight, all the members of the imperial family were summoned to the emperor's bedside. The worst is feared.

The doctors predict another bad night. The attack of bronchitis is supposed to have resulted from the emperor's drive on Saturday, in a cool northeast wind.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

The Great English Poet and Essayist Dies Suddenly.

LONDON, April 16.—Matthew Arnold, the noted poet, scholar, critic and theologian, whose recent article on "Civilization in the United States" attracted marked attention, died suddenly to-day in Liverpool from heart disease.

Arnold arrived at Liverpool Saturday to meet his daughter, who was on the way from England to New York. He stayed at Dingle with his sister, Mrs. Cripper. During the evening he was in exuberant spirits, took a long walk and tried to clear the railing near the house by a jump. He failed, but again made the attempt, taking a running jump, and succeeded. No ill result appeared at the moment. Arnold knew he suffered from disease of the heart and the doctor, Sir Andrew Clark, had warned him against sudden exertion.

Yesterday morning he was apparently well. He attended the Presbyterian church, and after luncheon went out for a walk with Mrs. Arnold. He was still in high spirits. Soon after leaving the house he fell forward, and never afterward spoke. His daughter arrived at Liverpool an hour after his death. No inquest will be necessary.

Immediately after Mr. Arnold fell he was carried into the house of a doctor near by. He was breathing but unconscious. The physician poured spirits down his throat, but he never rallied, and died within four minutes after being taken in doors. The doctors have given a certificate that Mr. Arnold's death was due to heart disease.

FRENCH SENTIMENT.

As Called Out by the Success of Boulanger.

PARIS, April 16.—Opportunist journals admit that the opportunist party suffered a severe defeat in yesterday's election in the department of Nord.

The *Republique Francaise* says: "There is madness in the air. We must stubbornly fight the battle."

The *Journal des Debats* says: "Efforts to concentrate republicans have failed. Moderates will no longer vote with radicals."

The *Petit Journal* says: "It is for the government to attach a proper meaning to the demonstration in favor of universal suffrage just made." None of the papers regard Gen. Boulanger's success in any other light than a protest against the home policy of the government.

The revised vote shows a majority for Gen. Boulanger of 98,827.

WHY WAS THIS THUS?

Li Hung Chang, Chinese Premier, Rises to Make an Inquiry.

LONDON, April 16.—Advices from China state that Li Hung Chang, Chinese premier, on behalf of his government, has peremptorily demanded that the king of Corea explain why the Corean minister to the United States presented letters of credence to President Cleveland without intervention of the Chinese minister, which act, Li Hung Chang claims, was a breach of the explicit conditions upon which China permitted Corea to send envoys abroad.

DISASTER AT SEA.

A Steamer Sunk in a Fog and Sixteen Lives Lost.

LONDON, April 16.—The British steamer Biela, from Antwerp, had her bows stove, and was afterward seriously damaged, in a collision off Deal in a fog with the steamer Vena, from Bilboa for Rotterdam. The Vena sank, and sixteen of those on board lost their lives.

ONLY TEN MEN DROWNED.

LONDON, April 16.—Later advices state that the steamer Biela, which was in collision off Deal with the steamer Vena, saved five of the latter's crew, and that only ten of the crew of the Vena were drowned.

A little medicine of the right kind, taken at the right time, is invaluable. That means Carter's Little Liver Pills, and take them now.

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

PACIFIC COAST EVENTS.

Faling Dies from the Wound Inflicted by His Wife.

NOTES FROM NORTHWEST POINTS.

War in Freight Rates to China—A Despondent Painter Cuts His Throat—Politics in Montana—Coast Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Charles D. Faling, who was shot yesterday by his wife, died at the hospital early this morning. It was first thought the wound would not prove fatal, but his physicians discovered that he was addicted to the morphine habit, and the severe shock hastened his death.

Faling died in great agony. The unhappy wife was apprised of the fatal outcome of her shot. She was completely prostrated by the intelligence, her nerves being already unstrung. She refused to say anything, except that she had not intended to shoot her husband.

A charge of murder was entered against her on the prison register, and her case was continued till Thursday.

The autopsy on the body of Faling was held this afternoon. The examination determined that the surgeons were radically wrong in their supposition that the bullet had gone downward into the leg. On the contrary, it penetrated upward into the abdominal cavity, tearing the intestines, and causing hemorrhage that resulted in death. The bullet was found in the intestines. It is thought that Faling's system was weakened by the morphine habit, and was unable to withstand the shock of the wound and the fall from the buggy.

Attorney Ash who has represented Mrs. Faling in her litigation with her husband, states that he does not think any difficulty will be experienced in obtaining bail for her, in case she is held to answer.

He states that when her husband left her in Portland he stripped her of all her property, to the amount of $17,000. The home was all that was left to the wife. This she rented for $50 per month, and followed her husband to San Francisco, for the purpose of forcing him to support their daughter. He was ordered by the judge to contribute $25 per month for her support, but he declined to obey the order, and for the last two months has been dodging a deputy sheriff, who was looking for him with a bench warrant.

Faling attempted to get a divorce in order to marry Mrs. Crowley, but his wife declined to assent, and he was foiled. Though Mrs. Faling had grounds for a divorce suit, she always shrank from the step, for the threefold reason that she is prejudiced against it on religious grounds, that she was in love with her husband, and at the same time jealous of Mrs Crowley.

SYMPATHY FOR MRS. FALING.

The sympathy excited for Mrs. Faling is marked. Scores, perhaps a few hundred, women visited her to-day. She is granted more than the usual exemption from prison restraint. She occupies one of the two spacious and cleanly cages reserved for female prisoners of the better class. Her barred and grated door is not locked, and through it her visitors troop in and out in ceaseless stream. Mrs. Faling was anxious that her husband's property should be secured for her, as she claims that a greater part of the bonds, cash and jewelry in his possession belong to her. She was indignant that the diamonds taken from Faling's person should have been given to Miss Carroll. The police explain that this was done at Faling's request. When asked what should be done with the jewelry he wore, he said distinctly that he wanted it given to Miss Carroll.

WHAT BECAME OF FALING'S WATCH?

In the general controversy that is ensuing over the deceased's property one of the most interesting features presented is the mysterious disappearance of his watch which was presented to him by the employes of the O. & C. R. R. It was a valuable timepiece and was chained to his vest when he was shot. As he was being carried from the street to a drugstore some one took it from him and it has not since been seen.

NEWS ITEMS FROM SALEM.

A Coercion Marriage—Crowds Flocking to Hear St. John—Etc.

SALEM, April 16.—Mrs. Mary Eylers, a German woman aged 60, was to-day committed to the asylum. She came from Michigan recently, and is crazy from homesickness. She is the mother of nine children.

Andy Osborn, of that contemptible genius known as a professional "lady killer," and who earns a precarious living by exercising his miserable wits, was to-day arrested on a charge of seduction, preferred by a young woman named Annie Kelley. Osborn saved himself from the penitentiary by marrying the girl, the ceremony being performed in Justice O'Donald's court this morning.

Articles were to-day filed in the office of the secretary of state incorporating the Pendleton Hotel Company; incorporators, W. F. Matlock, R. Sargent, L. Blum, D. W. Bailey and J. Diamond; capital stock, $50,000; location, Pendleton. Also the Spaulding chapel, M. E. church, of Upper Hay canyon, Wasco county; incorporators, P. T. Starr, W. V. Johnson and R. M. Starr; value of property, $675.

ST. JOHN AT SALEM.

SALEM, April 16.—Despite the bitter prejudice that made rotten eggs, hissing and hooting of St. John seriously talked of at first, he had large crowds in the opera house to his temperance meetings twice yesterday. The W. C. T. U. gave a fine public reception this afternoon, with an address from him. To-night people are flocking to the opera house, which, it is expected, will not be large enough. People have been coming in Saturday, Sunday and to-day from distances of ten to thirty miles.

A WAR IN RATES.

The China Steamer Lines Engage in a Lively Bid for Traffic.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—A cut was made in China freight rates this morning, the principal reduction being on flour. The old lines have been charging $7 a ton to Hong Kong and Yokohama, but the Occidental & Oriental and the Pacific Mail companies, and also the Canadian Pacific company, made a cut this morning to $4. Some private contracts are reported to have been made for $3 50, $3, and even $2 75 a ton. The Canadian Pacific company cut steerage passage to $35. The other lines charged $51, but it is said the new rate will be promptly met.

It was reported this afternoon that the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and the old China line have come to an agreement on a special rate on flour from Portland, Oregon, to Hong Kong. The Navigation Company formerly charged $2 a ton for flour to this port, and the China lines added $7 more, making the through rate $9 a ton. The Canadian Pacific, when the terminus was Vancouver, placed its figures at $6 50 and $7 a ton.

UNSURVEYED LANDS.

Serious Obstruction to Settlement Because Boundaries are Not Marked.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—There will be presented to the chamber of commerce to-morrow by certain members of the board resolutions with regard to public surveys. The petition will recite that there are many *bona fide* settlers on unsurveyed government land in this state that have for years been unable to have their lands surveyed or obtain title thereto, and which land is only held by possessory right from the encroachment of others by sheer physical strength and force of arms, at the peril of their lives.

It appears that over 2,000,000 acres of state school lands cannot be utilized or segregated for the use and benefit of the state because of the failure of the government to provide for its survey. One-third of the whole state or 33,000,000 acres of government land is unsurveyed and lying dormant because of the failure of congress to provide for the settlement of the same through surveys.

FROM ALBANY.

A Joint Canvass to be Made—A Despondent Painter Cuts His Throat.

ALBANY, Or., April 16.—The democratic candidates met in this city to-day and arranged dates and places for campaign speaking in Linn county. They will meet the republican candidates, beginning at Fox Valley on May 21, and conclude at Albany on June 2, making a joint canvass.

Dr. G. W. Maston purchased to-day of Mrs. L. A. McConnell 400 acres one mile east of this city, paying for the same $20,980.

Information received to-day from Corvallis says a painter named Stewart attempted to commit suicide there last night by cutting his throat. It is thought he cannot recover. Sickness and hard drinking are the alleged causes of the rash act.

The 16-year-old son of J. R. Stewart had two fingers blown off and a hand lacerated in this city yesterday by the explosion of a giant powder shell which he was trying to light with a match.

PROSPECTS NOT SO BRIGHT.

Rumored Disagreement Between the People of Walla Walla and Mr. Hunt.

SEATTLE, April 16.—There are reports to the effect that matters relating to the proposed Walla Walla & Eureka Flat railroad are not in such a promising state as the people of Southeastern Washington could wish. It is a somewhat difficult undertaking in Walla Walla to raise the $100,000 asked for by Mr. G. W. Hunt, and the people in Walla Walla put a further quietus on affairs by demanding from Hunt, his heirs and assigns extremely low freight and a through tariff, such as Sound cities have. Hunt is not able to grant this, and the prospect of a new road from Walla Walla is not so bright as it was.

POLITICS IN MONTANA.

Neither Toole Nor Maginnis a Candidate for Congress.

HELENA, M. T., April 16.—The *Independent* will publish to-morrow a letter from Hon. J. K. Toole, congressional delegate, which states that he will not again be a candidate, or accept if nominated. This would leave the field clear for ex-Delegate Martin Maginnis, but his friends declare that he will not stand under any circumstances, preferring to wait until Montana is admitted and take his chances for a senatorship. If he takes this course, it will make room for the nomination of a democrat for a delegate who is not identified with either the Hauser or the Broadwater factions, and thus heal the breach that now exists in the party.

CALIFORNIA.

Railroad News and Rumors.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The railroad rumor telegraphed to Portland and this city from Chicago and printed, to the effect that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was reaching for this coast, caused no excitement in railroad circles here. Agent Fairbanks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, for which line the paper road was built to this city, asserts ignorance of any such plan on the part of his company. The statement that the Milwaukee & St. Paul has purchased 1950 acres of terminal land at Oakland is supposed to have reference to Dumbarton point, a deal which, as everybody here knows, has fallen through.

Robert Harris, president of the Northern Pacific, who succeeded Henry Villard as head of that company, will arrive here to-morrow from the East. He is coming via Los Angeles. Harris travels in a private hotel car. His trip here is said to be solely for his health, though there are those who hint at a private meeting between that gentleman and officials of the Southern Pacific company, over an arrangement by which closer alliance is to be made between the two companies respecting California traffic coming and going via Portland. The Southern Pacific Company gets a long haul on this business, and it is believed that it will pay better to work with the Northern Pacific than with the Union Pacific, as the latter line is always on the aggressive in the matter of per centage divisions of through rates.

The Decline in the Lumber Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The collapse of the San Diego boom, and the subsidence of that at Los Angeles and surrounding country, have caused lumber merchants here to anticipate a dull season this winter. During the last two years the demand for pine and redwood delivered at San Pedro and San Diego has been something enormous. Leading operators have sent millions of feet of lumber to the south every week. At one time last year there was not a mill owner on the coast but who was at least three months behind in his orders. To-day the situation is different. Back orders are filled up, and while the demand for lumber is still large, it is becoming smaller every day. The large fleet of vessels pressed into the coast trade in the emergency will, before long, be seeking other business, as with the diminution in the volume of business it will no longer be necessary to employ them. No one, however, anticipates a return to the dullness that existed before the boom was in full swing.

San Francisco Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The engagement of Miss Rosie Cohn, of this city, to Joe Frankel, of Oregon, is announced.

The engagement is announced here of B. Levy, of Victoria, B. C., to Miss Clara Levison, of Napa, Cal.

Henry Webber, of the Canadian Pacific Company, is in the city. He is down from Vancouver to watch the battle among the China lines.

Erastus Young, auditor of the Union Pacific, is on a visit to the Pacific coast. After viewing different points of interest in California, he will return home via Portland.

The schooner Dare arrived from Coos Bay to-day, and the barkentine J. A. Falkenberg from Shoalwater bay. Both vessels made remarkably fast voyages, the former coming down in three days and the latter making her trip in four days.

Julius Spearson, a ship carpenter, had both bones of his right leg broken this morning by a timber falling on it while he was at work.

Membership Fee In Advance.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—At a meeting of the educational commissioners to-night a communication was received from the president, Aaron Gove, Denver, Col., addressed to the board of directors of the association, announcing that the $2 membership fee will be added to the fares charged by railroad companies for transportation. This $2 will be subsequently handed to the association. Tickets will be issued westward from June 15 to July 1. Return tickets have been limited to ninety days.

A 16-Year Old Boy to Hang.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The *Examiner* special from Kansas City, Mo., says: John Bogard, 16 years old, pleaded guilty to-day to murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to hang. Bogard held the hands of James Weir at Independence, Mo., while Charles E. Meyer struck him on the head killing him. Meyer was tried last week, convicted and sentenced to hang. Bogard is the youngest person ever sentenced to hang in Missouri.

Grand Council, A. F. & A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The grand council of Free and Accepted Masons of the state of California had its twenty-eighth annual assembly here to-day. The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand master, James B. Merritt; deputy grand master, W. E. Crighton; grand illustrious master, W. F. Pierce; grand principal conductor of works, D. P. Marshall; grand treasurer, F. H. Day; grand recorder, T. H. Caswell.

A Survey of the Alaska Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Lieut.-Commander H. E. Nichols, who went last month in one of the Alaska Company's steamers to the Aleutian islands and Western Alaska, did so to collect information to use in the *Alaska Coast Pilot*, which he is rewriting and compiling for the coast and geodetic survey. He will make his headquarters in Ounalaska until his return in August.

Y. M. C. A. Convention.

RIVERSIDE, April 16.—The fifth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Southern California closed its three days' session in this city last evening. It is said to have been the largest ever held in Southern California. This morning the corner stone of the new Y. M. C. A. building was laid. H. McCoy, of San Francisco, delivered the principal address.

Redding to Have a Woolen Mill.

REDDING, April 16.—A proposition is on foot for the erection of a woolen mill here. Redding is the shipping point for large quantities of the wool clip of Modoc and Lassen counties and Southeastern Oregon, and has an abundant water power for manufacturing purposes. It is expected that a company will be formed with $100,000 capital, half paid up.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Arrived—Steamers Parthia, Vancouver; Willamette Valley, Yaquina; ship Detroit, Seattle; steamer San Pedro, Tacoma. Cleared—Steamer Oregon, Portland. Departures—Ships Dashing Wave, Tacoma; J. B. Walker, Seattle.

Crime Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—This afternoon was consumed in the police court in selecting a jury in the case of Thomas M. Bateman, the soldier who killed Sergeant Samuel M. Soper at the Presidio on July 5 last. The taking of evidence will be commenced to-morrow.

This was a bad day for confidence operators. The police took in four of the most expert of that stripe of criminals late this afternoon. One has victimized at least a dozen expressmen, two caught a granger, and another talked a confiding dealer out of his honest coin.

Gen. Crook to Come to the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Maj.-Gen. Howard feels confident that he will be assigned to the command of the division of the Missouri, and that Gen. Crook will be assigned to the command of the division of the Pacific. That arrangement, it is understood, would be in accordance with their respective wishes.

Abandoned at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—A dispatch from New York says: The British schooner L. Houlette, on the way from Halifax to Victoria, has been abandoned at sea. The crew reached London in safety. When last heard from the L. Houlette had just left Sandy Point, where she was beached for repairs. She was intended for a sealer.

Stock Exchange Organized.

SAN DIEGO, April 16.—At a meeting Saturday, the San Diego Stock Exchange was formed, with a capital of $250,000, of which $50,000 is subscribed. Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Slight Railroad Wreck.

LOS ANGELES, April 16.—Freight train No. 21 on the Southern Pacific, south bound, ran into an engine a few miles out town this evening. Both engines were wrecked; no one injured.

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES.

Murdered With a Hatchet.

TUCSON, A. T., April 16.—A bloody murder was committed in Barrio Libre last night. Two Mexicans named Jose Mapartillo and Juan Sanchez had a quarrel two weeks ago, since which time bad feeling has existed between them. Last night Mapartillo went to the house of a friend for supper, and while eating Schantes entered, whereupon Mapartillo sprang to his feet, seized a hatchet which he had brought with him, and struck Schanze a terrific blow on the side of the neck, nearly severing the head. The handle of the hatchet was broken, leaving the hatchet sticking in Schanze's neck. Mapartillo then struck his victim with the handle. Mapartillo is over 60 years of age, and has been considered insane. When spoken to about the murder he laughs, and considers it a huge joke.

Refused to Take the Oath.

SALT LAKE, April 16.—Three Mormons on the petit jury list refused to take the Edmunds-Tucker oath in the third district court to-day. Judge Zane inquired if they had not taken oath and registered and voted; to which they replied they had. The court then asked if they had not sworn never to enter into polygamy. One of the jurors answered by stating that he did not understand that the oath related to future action, but it was his intention to keep it at the time he took it. They were excused after being scored by the judge.

Cut Off His Enemy's Head.

TUCSON, April 16.—A Mexican 70 years of age, named Jose Portillo, killed Juan Sanchez last night by severing his head from his body with a cleaver. There had been a slight grudge between the parties.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Thomas Nast, the caricaturist, is talking of building a theater at Los Angeles.

Veterinary tracheotomy has made Georgia the proud possessor of a silver-throated mule. It brays like a reform democrat.

The Novelty Aerial Ship Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, was organized recently at Jersey City, the object of the concern being to manufacture and operate ships to travel through the air.

A handsome marble tablet has been placed on the front of the house at No. 203 Main street, Charlestown, Mass., bearing this inscription: "Here was born Samuel Finley Breese Morse, 27 April, 1791: Inventor of the Electric Telegraph."

One hundred years ago the town of Wilton, N. H., passed the following vote: "That the town provide one barrel West India rum, five barrels New England rum, one barrel good brown sugar, half a box good lemons, two loaves of loaf sugar, for framing and raising said meeting house.

Judge Gresham comes from Methodist parentage, but he is not himself a church member. He has very strong religious convictions, however, which do not in all respects conform to orthodoxy, but he is as far from being an atheist as was Abraham Lincoln or James A. Garfield.

The Irish-American Protective Tariff League of New York has issued a manifesto against the adoption of the free trade principles of the democratic party, and asks voters to assist in keeping the American mechanic untrammeled and in perpetuating the life of the republic.

Jay Gould a year ago instructed an attorney at Alexandria, Va., to purchase the additional thirty-two acres of the Washington estate not owned by the Mount Vernon Association, and last week he deeded the property to the agents of the association on the condition that it should never be divided from the rest of the estate.

Edward Blewett, who has just been elected president of the First National bank of Fremont, Neb., is regarded as a typical Nebraskan by his fellow-citizens. At the age of 13 he drove an ox-team across the plains, barefoot and friendless; at 18 he was $10,000 in debt. He is now at the head of one of the largest horse ranches in the West, and worth nearly $1,000,000.

There is surely nothing new under the sun. It is now learned that the gambling game in which the players place coins on the ground before them and bet on the probability of a fly lighting on a particular coin has been known to the people of Central Asia for centuries, and is probably a heritage that they have received from their prehistoric Aryan ancestors.

M. Leconte de Lisle, the French poet, says that Shakespeare never wrote a play. "He was," says de Lisle, "an uneducated and uncultivated butcher-boy, who died young, with a great weakness for the bottle." The remarkable genius of the French writer is shown by the fact that he reached this conclusion without the aid of a cipher. What's the need of a cipher to a really great man, anyway?

Robbery Among Bees.

American Agriculturist.

Of all things connected with the apiary, robbing is the most perplexing, and often very disastrous. The primary cause is carelessness on the part of the apiarist. A colony of bees in proper condition is proof against robbers, and colonies that fall victims to robbers will nearly always be found to be defective in some particular. A colony that becomes queenless, without the necessary brood to rear another queen, seldom escapes being robbed if left long in such condition. Again, a colony may have a defective queen, and on the colony becoming discouraged will allow themselves to be plundered and destroyed. In such cases, and they are the worst of any, the apiarist is certainly responsible, as it is in his power to remedy such defects. A colony having a good fertile queen may be so weak or few in number that they are unable to repel robbers. In such cases the apiarist can strengthen them by uniting with other colonies, or draw from others to add to their force, and thus save them. Keep colonies strong at all times and furnished with good fertile queens. Carelessly leaving honey about where bees can get access to it often causes trouble, as this will incite robbing, and the weak and defective colonies will at once fall victims. Where robbing begins, it is difficult to deal with. The colony being robbed should be allowed to remain where it is. Changing it from one position to another in the same vicinity does more injury than good; it should be removed a mile or more from the neighborhood. If the bees show any disposition to protect themselves, robbing may be checked by simply contracting the entrance. But if the inmates make no resistance whatever, a large sheet or covering of cloth may be thrown over the entire hive. The bee tent, now much used by apiarists to repel robbers, is the best for this purpose. This is made to cover the hive, allowing room for the apiarist to work inside. Light muslin or mosquito netting, drawn over a light frame, may be used for the purpose.

STATE SUPREME COURT

Decisions in a Number of Very Important Cases.

DALY MUST REMAIN IN PRISON.

A Writ of Mandamus Ordered in the Case of the Jing-House Murderers—Decisions in Important Civil Cases.

SALEM, Or., April 16.—The supreme court this morning delivered a number of important decisions, the first rendered for some time. The following are the cases, and the syllabi of the cases:

The state of Oregon, resp., vs. Wm. R. Daly, app.; appeal from Multnomah; judgment of the court below affirmed; opinion by Strahan, J.

First—Hill's code, section 1733 punishes whoever shall forcibly ravish, and section 1740 punishes whoever shall assault another with intent to commit a rape upon such person. Held that in an indictment under section 1740, it was sufficient to charge that the act was done violently, etc.

Second—If there is any evidence on a controverted question of fact before the jury it is its peculiar province to determine its effect and sufficiency.

Third—Where the evidence tended to prove that the appellant, who was a hack-driver in the city of Portland, received the prosecutrix in his hack at a ball, for the purpose of conveying her to her home in a distant part of the city, and that before reaching her destination he entered the hack, without her consent, and made an indecent assault upon her, held that it was for the jury to determine the particular intent for which the assault was made.

APPEAL FROM MULTNOMAH.

B. Verdier, respondent, vs. John Bigne et al, appellants, appeal from Multnomah; decision of the court below affirmed; opinion by Strahan, J.

First—Article 7, section 9 of the constitution: All judicial power, authority and jurisdiction not vested by the constitution, or laws consistent therewith, exclusively in some other court, shall belong to the circuit court.

Second—Section 414, Hill's code, provides for the foreclosure of a lien created by mortgage by a suit in equity, in which jurisdiction is vested in the circuit courts.

Third—Upon a condition broken and the death of the mortgagor, the county court does not acquire the jurisdiction to afford the mortgagor the relief to which he is entitled.

Fourth—In a foreclosure suit which is tried by the court, under section 397, Hill's code, a finding by the court in favor of the plaintiff of an amount for attorney's fees is a finding in fact, and will not be reviewed on appeal from decree, unless the same be excepted to in the court below.

Fifth—In such case, section 543, Hill's code, makes the decree reversable on appeal only as to questions of law appearing on the transcript, and shown by the bill of exceptions.

WRIT OF MANDAMUS ORDERED.

The Geng and Gong Gong Dick vs. L. B. Stearns, circuit judge of the Fourth judicial district; appeal from Multnomah. The court ordered that a peremptory writ of mandamus be issued to the circuit judge, requiring him to settle, sign and allow a bill of exceptions appealed for upon the trial of the petitioners before him; opinion by Strahan, J.

First—There is no statute in this state fixing the time in which a circuit judge may sign a bill of exceptions.

Second—If during the progress of a trial, a party took exceptions, which were reduced to writing, or notice on the judge's minutes, and for a satisfactory cause he was unable to have his bill of exceptions drawn out in form and signed during the term, the judge who presided at the trial has the power to sign the same afterward, and it becomes a part of the record, with the same effect as if signed during the term.

Third—Morgan vs. Thompson, 13 Or., 230. This case, so far as it is in conflict with this opinion, is overruled.

Fourth—As incident to and in aid of its appellate jurisdiction, this court has the power, by writ of mandamus, to require a circuit judge to settle and allow a bill of exceptions.

APPEAL FROM UNION.

James Mitchell, respondent, vs. Nelson Schoonover, appellant; appeal from Union; judgment of the lower court affirmed. Opinion by Strahan, J.

First—The death of the defendant after levy of the attachment does not vacate or dissolve it.

Second—If a party to an action die, and if the cause of action survive, the adverse party may at any time within one year thereafter cause the action to be continued by or against the personal representative of such deceased party.

Third—A judgment rendered by a court of general jurisdiction against a party after his death is not for that reason void. It is erroneous, but until reversed by some appropriate proceeding it is valid.

Fourth—When a party has so prosecuted his action that he is entitled to judgment without further contest, and where, by delay of the court, he fails to obtain judgment when he is entitled to it, and his adversary dies, it is the duty of the court, on proper application, to render judgment in favor of such party, as of time when the adverse party was living.

Fifth—For the purpose of defeating a judgment rendered by a court of general jurisdiction, the legal representative of a deceased party will not be allowed to allege that his inestate died on the same day of the rendition of such judgment, but at an hour previous thereto.

REAL ESTATE OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Pauline Clark, appellant, vs. Charles D. Clark et al, respondent; appeal from Multnomah; judgment of the court below affirmed; opinion by Lord, C. J.

First—At common law a married woman could not convey her real estate, neither separately nor in conjunction with her husband. The effect of the marriage was to destroy her legal identity, and to confer on her husband the ownership of her personal property, and the rents and profits of her real estate.

Second. As a result of this principle, the corpus of her realty was beyond the reach of either husband or wife, and it descended to her heirs, under the origination of fines and recovery, whereby with the consent of her husband, she was able to alien her lands.

Third—Whenever a married woman was a party to a fine, it was necessary that she should be examined, apart from her husband, to ascertain whether she joined of her own free will or was compelled to do it by threats and menaces.

Fourth—In lieu of the conveyance by fine, the less expensive and more convenient mode by deed has been substituted by statute in this country, without dispensing with any of the guards destined for the protection of married women.

Fifth—When the statute requires the husband to join with the wife in the execution of a deed to convey her land, held that a joint signing of the wife's deed was a sufficient assent to comply with the requirements of the statute.

Sixth—His assent to the act of his wife is all the policy of the law requires, and this is signified by the joint signing.

OTHER DECISIONS.

Meyer, Wilson & Co., appellants, vs. Thompson, DeHart & Co., respondents; appeal from Multnomah; judgment reversed and case remanded for a new trial. Opinion by Thayer, J., Lord, C. J., not concurring.

Statute of frauds.—The evidence of an acceptance and receipt of a part of the property under a parole agreement for the sale of personal property for the price of $50 or upwards, when no part of the price was paid at the time of making it, though insufficient to preclude the defendant from claiming that the agreement had not been fulfilled, and its terms complied with, yet may be sufficient to answer the requirement of the statute of frauds in that particular. Under the statute of this state it is an error for the circuit court to charge the jury as to the effect and value of certain of the evidence given at the trial.

J. H. Steffen, appellant, vs. C. H. Hill et al., respondent, appeal from Multnomah; judgment of the court below affirmed; opinion by Thayer, J.

Injunction—Whereas, under a city charter, two modes are allowed in the improvement of the streets of the city, by one of which the costs thereof may be paid out of the general funds of the city, and by the other may be charged to the property adjacent to the improvement, and the common council has caused a street to be improved, an injunction will not be granted at the suit of a resident taxpayer to restrain the city officers, from paying the expenses thereof out of the general fund, without showing in his complaint that the street was improved, and made a charge upon the property adjacent thereto.

Jesse Severn, as administrator of the estate of Johannah Goodchild, deceased, appellant, vs. S. M. Yoran, respondent, appeal from Lane county; argued and submitted.

BOULANGER AND THE POLITICIANS.

The Political Situation in France with Reference to the Deposed General.

New York Graphic.

The decision of the French war office, sustained by President Carnot, to place Gen. Boulanger on the retired list of the French army, is one of those political blunders which may at any moment assume the proportions of a great crime. There is something to be said for the French president, but the dilemma in which the popularity of Boulanger apparently placed him has only become more dangerous by the action now taken. That action affords an opportunity to briefly sketch the causes of such effects; all the more so because the shifting and shifty details of French politics move so rapidly as to obscure a fair understanding by any outsider who does not make a special study thereof. Before sketching those causes it is well to give some words to Boulanger, and to the ministry by which he is unquestionably sacrificed to the phantom that the possible early demise of Kaiser Fritz and the accession of his son, the "Brummagen" successor, in the Junker-German "mind's eye," of Frederick the Great, has projected upon the mental retina of nearly every French statesman at this writing. There is a good deal of force in the idea which is probably at the bottom of President Carnot's policy. That is, the great need of finding time and room for making the internal administration of France fit with the external forms of the republic.

ITS GRAVE DANGER

For the past sixteen years has been the fact that the internal administration, policy and staff, has been anti-democratic and easily pro-monarchical or imperialist, except at a few great centers. Even the removal of chiefs has not cured this. In the multifarious rural army of sub-officials, which practically includes magistrate, parish priest, schoolmaster, mayor, gendarme, octroi and tax collector, as well as courts and the clerical force of the great bureau, departments and arrondissements, the old order is still strongly entrenched. On the other hand there is enormous dissatisfaction in all the great industrial centers. Socialists and communists, not by any means the same thing, have provoked and now carry forward a powerful agitation. There are other factions as significant, dangerous to what such elements call the bourgeois republic. Outwardly there is the great fear of Germany and the enormous drain of the French military which now rises to over 2,500,000 men liable to duty, one-half of whom are under arms. What controls M. Carnot and Premier Tirard is the ghost of "opportunism," a noble and exalted policy, when first presented by Leon Gambetta as a guide for French statesmanship, but of late years a timorous and paltering excuse for a good deal of corruption and some cowardice. What opportunism was will be briefly indicated herein. M. Tirard, the present premier, was one of the smaller, though a very respectable follower of Gambetta.

General Boulanger is still a young man. He was discovered as a soldier by Gambetta, who, during his wonderful six weeks of dictatorship at Tours in the late winter of 1870-71,

CREATED A NEW ARMY

Of 600,000 men and officered them largely by men of his own selection, wisely taking the younger line and field officer, who had shown character in the war. Boulanger was a major. He was made a colonel and then a chief of brigade. Recalling the personal impression he made when visiting this country in the Yorktown centennial celebration, and following his later career closely, Boulanger impressed an impartial critic as a man of solid organizing ability, an immense amount of quiet self-poise, more English even than French in his manners, with plenty of ambition, but not of the temper or style for coup d'etats. A European soldier says that Boulanger's place is chief of staff—that his equivalent in the German army might be Count Waldersee, or in the Russian service the present chief of the czar's military cabinet, Tscharneif, though he is not as restlessly brilliant as the latter, nor so self-sufficient as the other. Boulanger has offended such soldiers as Gen. Saussier, the ranking major-general in the French army, and Generals Febrier and Ferrand, by his rapid rise in prominence and rank. More than that, and this is the secret of both the hostility to and popularity of Boulanger, the latter, while secretary of war, changed the army policy and tactics from one of defense to one of attack. Without, in all probability, having any political design, he put la revanche into the daily drill of the soldier and the studies of the officers. It was good military work, and should have been recognized as such. The French army since 1871 had been taught to expect attack. Boulanger desired them to learn how to attack. But the politicians seized it; one set to decry its author, the other to use the fact as a means of advancing their faction. Of course the demagogues talked Germany. Had M. Grevy at the time and M. Carnot since openly acknowledged the need of what Boulanger's military capacity saw to be essential, and made clear that it was of no more significance than other parts of the nation's military training, they would not have made the mess which at present exists.

BOULANGER IS MADE A MARTYR.

His military views are turned into political tactics, and as a natural and almost inevitable consequence, the very things the republican conservatives have sought to avoid—the rearousing, or rather the actualizing of the latent French war feeling—is being accomplished.

In spite of all the evident injustice Gen. Boulanger has been subjected to, those who have watched him most closely do not believe he will become a party to any violent or merely factional movement. The government of M. Carnot have released him from many limitations by their own act. It is probable that he will be elected to the national assembly. It is also probable that he will be forbidden to take his seat, as military law may prevent. Suppose in the period of all this discussion, or immediately after the present German emperor succumbs to his disease and his son succeeds, who shall say that war will not soon be precipitated, and that the conservative republicans themselves have not created the agent for their own undoing!

Gambetta's invention—the policy of opportunity—was at the outset profoundly sagacious. In another way it was the embodiment under different conditions of M. Thiers' famous declaration as a monarchical statesman when he took on executive power: "I found the republic made." It was Gambetta's guard against the European "insomnia" which Victor Hugo declared at Bordeaux must follow the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. Europe has waited in its insomnia to remove France. That could not be done without some pretense. "Opportunism" was presented as a policy in order to be on guard against such a pretense. It also was to gain breathing space to remove and subdue internal enemies, to heal the wounds made by the war and the terrible episode of the Commune, to gain time for recuperation and renewed power, and, more than that, for democracy to become a teacher by the examples it would daily create.

This in substance was Gambetta's "opportunism." But in the last year or two of his life, and notably since his death, it has been a cloak only for evading duty, and it has served to keep separate, not unite, the French republicans. It has become a shibboleth for an action, a word to conjure by, but not to guide or direct. Under it the brokers in politics have gained. Boulanger is their victim at present.

Sherman's First Meeting with Lincoln.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

Mr. Sherman first met President Lincoln at Willard's hotel, in this city, where he was boarding when Mr. Lincoln came on to be inaugurated. Shortly after the arrival of the president-elect Mr. Sherman called upon him, and Lincoln's first words were: "And so you are John Sherman." He looked him over from head to foot and finally said: "Well, I am taller than you, anyway; let's measure." They placed their backs together and some one said: "Mr. Lincoln is two inches taller than Mr. Sherman." From that moment the two men became great friends.

Moore's Revealed Remedy is not recommended on the strength of its peculiar discovery, but on its own merits. As a curative power it is fast proving to be the marvel of the age.

THE EAST.

Two Thousand Employes Paid Off and Discharged.

CONKLING'S CONDITION IMPROVED

A Powerful Sermon Causes the Suicide of a Murderer—An Aid Society Adopts Cremation—Blaine Men Hopeful.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The brewery lockout has begun and more than 2000 brewers, brewery wagon drivers, maltsters, helpers, wagon makers, coopers, painters and apprentices in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson and Staten Island are out of work. The financial week of the workmen ended at noon to-day. According to the instructions of the unions every brewer in every one of the above named cities returned to work as usual this morning and there were few outward indications that the greatest lockout that has ever occurred in this section of the country would occur in a few hours.

Just before noon the proprietors of each brewery met the men and informed them that their services were no longer wanted; that they had unanimously decided to be their own bosses and would not submit to anything dictatorial from their men. However, if the men sought re-employment as individuals and would disconnect themselves from unions they would get work. The men passed quietly to the cashiers' desks after they had heard what the proprietors had to say, received their weekly pay and departed. At noon time, according to agreement, every brewer's door was closed and business for a time is suspended.

CONKLING MUCH BETTER.

The Physicians Now Pronounce His Chances for Recovery Good.

NEW YORK, April 16.—At 8 o'clock this morning Dr. Hartley said in an official bulletin, that there was no change in Conkling's condition. His pulse and temperature were about the same. He slept for four hours during the night, and was asleep at 6 o'clock. Conkling took a good deal of nourishment during the night. Drs. Barker and Sands called upon him at a quarter past 9 o'clock. When Dr. Barker came out he announced officially that Conkling had passed a very comfortable night indeed. Physicians now place Conkling's chance for life at one in five, and say that he is now quite strong, comparatively speaking, owing to the amount of nourishment which he has been taking. His pulse is 84, temperature 99, respiration normal.

When Dr. Sands dressed the wound, Conkling complained much of pain, which Dr. Barker pronounces a good sign, as it shows the sensitiveness of the patient, whose system must be improving, to feel pain so acutely. The wound has begun to heal, and Dr. Barker expresses himself as being decidedly hopeful, so much so that he will not, unless called upon, visit his patient until 2 or 3 o'clock this afternoon.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

At half-past 12 o'clock Fred. Grant came out of Conkling's apartments. He said: "Everything in the house looks bright and smiling to-day. Mrs. Conkling looks as though she has lost a great weight of trouble from her mind. She is infinitely relieved by the good news imparted by the doctors. She and Mrs. Oakland are looking remarkably well, considering the troubles through which they have passed, and I am more than delighted to witness such a state of things."

Dr. Barker called about 9 o'clock, but only remained a few minutes. He said, "Conkling is greatly improved, and his chances for recovery are greatly increased."

A POWERFUL SERMON.

It Causes the Suicide of a Man Who Murdered His Wife and Children.

CHICAGO, April 16.—A *Times* Louisville, Kentucky, special says: August Anderson, a Norwegian, committed suicide in Shelbyville, Kentucky, yesterday. The case was a strange one. Last Sunday he went to church and heard a sermon on the subject of "Your Sins Will Find You Out." He displayed a great deal of emotion at the time, and was in a state of mental depression during the week. Last night he told a friend he could live no longer without making a confession. Then he declared that eight years ago he had murdered his wife and three children in cold blood. He had dodged justice, he said, but his crime had always haunted him like a nightmare. Some advised him to surrender himself, while others believed him crazy and paid no attention to his story. This morning an officer went to arrest him, and while he was going up stairs a pistol shot was heard. A moment later Anderson was found dying on the floor of his room. Nothing was left to locate the scene of his crime.

A LYNCHING THREATENED.

A Colorado Mob Threatens to Tear Down a Jail.

CHEYENNE MILLS, Col., April 16.—Saturday, while N. B. McConnell and John Morrison, two young men from Iowa, were passing the house of Frederick Baker, five miles north, the latter commanded the men to stop. They paying no attention to the order Baker fired upon them with a shotgun loaded with slugs. The driver was uninjured, but both McConnell and Morrison were riddled with shot and died in five minutes. Baker was arrested, and to-night fifty armed men went to the jail and demanded that the deputy sheriff turn the prisoner over to them. The officer refused to do so, but the men say they are determined, and will take Baker out and hang him before morning, if they have to tear the jail down to get him.

CREMATION IS CHEAPER.

And for That Reason an Aid Society Will No Longer Bury its Members.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Of late members of the German Workingmen's Aid Society have been dying frequently, making quite a drain on the treasury for funeral expenses. Therefore it was urged that the remains of members be cremated, as that would be cheaper. About eighty members met and passed resolutions that in case of death each one was to be cremated. The United States Cremation Company, which has its retort at Freshpond, L. I., offered, if the society would take twenty shares of stock in the company, costing $500, that it would only charge $25 for each cremation. The society decided to purchase the stock.

BLAINE MEN STILL HOPEFUL.

They Predict That He Will Carry the Convention by Storm.

BOSTON, April 16.—A large number of opinions furnished by prominent republicans in Maine and New England were published here to-day. They express a belief that nothing can prevent the nomination of Blaine, and that his name will be carried by storm through the convention, and that his arrival will be the start of a hurrah that will keep up during the entire campaign.

The Flood in the Mississippi.

WINONA, Minn., April 16.—The Mississippi has never been known to be so high in April. The rise of yesterday and to-day is unprecedented. Water is creeping over the railroad tracks at the ferry landings. At the west end everything is afloat. All houses on West Third street, between these limits, are in the midst of a broad sea, stretching from Fourth street to the Wisconsin shore. On the northern side of Fourth street water is driving the people out. The lake is rising, and water is running over Huff street and backing up into the rear yards of Mark street. The water is still rising, and a few inches more will prove disastrous.

The Mexican Pilgrims to Rome.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Bolivia, which sailed to-day for Europe, carried nearly 150 men and women, including thirty priests, who have arrived from Mexico, and are on a pilgrimage to Rome, where they will wait on the pope. The gifts for the pope fill twenty-eight cases, varying in size. Nearly every one of the pilgrims has also a personal gift for the pope. Over $200,000 will barely cover the last of these offerings. There are silver services, crosses, snuff boxes and carved images made from woods of Mexican forests. They are transported in bond from Mexico.

Pacific Coast Products.

NEW YORK, April 16.—In outside markets during the past week there has been no revival of speculative animation, sugar being about the only item showing an improved tone. Grocers are filling a fair amount of orders.

There is a reasonable share of salmon; spot is unchanged and futures are not [illegible]ing in a large way.

In hops there has been a steady outlet to harrow again as before. You must plow and harrow the same day.

By the time weeds come again the potatoes will be six inches high; then run your plow on one side of the drill, throwing the soil on the plants and bending them over. This kills the weeds. When weeds come again run the plow on the other side and throw the earth to the plants from the other way. This should end the working, but if weeds come again, plow again, though not after the plants are in bloom. Here are two very different and equally successful methods of potato culture, and farmers can study both and take their choice.

FARMING WITHOUT MANURE.

The president of the Stark county, Ohio, Farmers' Institute, T. C. Putnam, has for ten years successfully cultivated eighteen acres of land without using any kind of manure, and his system could be followed to advantage by Oregon farmers in many instances. The land was naturally good soil, but had been run down by continued cropping and did not yield paying crops when he bought it. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* describes his system as follows:

His first step was to get it into clover. As he did not want to make hay of the clover, he sowed the mammoth variety, with wheat. The year after the wheat was removed (a small crop) the clover was pastured lightly with sheep until about June 1. Then it was left to grow a crop of seed. This was cut rather high so as to get only the bulk of the heads, and as little of the straw or haulm as possible. As soon as the seed was cut, the field was plowed and sown to wheat, after being most thoroughly prepared. After harvest the next season, the land was turned over again and well prepared and put into wheat the second time. Considerable clover seed had been left, necessarily, in the straw the fall before and turned under. This was now brought to the surface, or nearly so, and without sowing any more seed a fine stand of clover was in sight in the spring. Both crops of wheat were threshed and the clover had been hulled right in the field. As soon as the young clover was, say, an inch high the next spring, but before it was tall enough to be bent over, the straw from the two crops of wheat and one of clover seed was evenly spread over the whole field. He said it looked as though it would smother the young clover, as it entirely covered the soil from sight. My friend's neighbors were indignant over such farming, but he thought the straw was so loose and open that the young clover would come right up through, and it did, and made a wonderful growth, such as that lot had not seen for many a day. He found no trouble in cutting the seed with this mass of straw at the bottom, as the clover grew up and fell down, and then turned up again, say a foot high, and matured the seed. When cutting he set the machine high enough to slip over the straw and what clover was down, and simply got what he could of the heads that stood up. Then the whole mass was turned under for wheat again, to be followed by wheat and then clover.

This has now been going on for ten years. The land is increasing in productiveness. No manure or fertilizer of any kind has been put on, except the straw above mentioned. No clover seed has been sown since the first year. Managed in this way it seeds itself perfectly. The last two crops were very satisfactory, viz: 88 bushels clover seed in 1886, and 32 bushels wheat per acre in 1887, with a good show for wheat this year.

The writer draws a comparison between farming with stock and this experiment of farming with clover. It is generally supposed that the safest way to grow crops and retain or restore fertility, is to have stock on the farm and feed them from its products, but this case shows greater profits than stock farming gives, for the last yield of wheat was about double the quantity that other farms in that vicinity yielded.

The lesson taught is plainly, that growing clover and using it as a fertilizing medium, answers the double purpose of restoring strength and substance to the soil and yields crops at the same time that are a source of reliable profit.

STACKING CORN FODDER.

Since ensilage has become a matter of fact, and silos have degenerated from solid masonry to mere board boxing on stout framing, different experiments have been made as to saving corn fodder. At first it was put in piles and found to cure or keep in excellent condition. The next move was to stack the fodder when cut green and let it lie in the stack, with not even weight to cause pressure, and the result is satisfactory. An eastern exchange some weeks ago gave the statement of a Mr. Ilce, of Lewis county, N. Y., but dairymen who read did not believe until they sent a delegation to examine and report. These men saw and believed, and brought back a sample of fodder pulled out of the main stack. This was green and sweet, and cattle ate it greedily and ate all of it. So they became convinced, and many will stack their corn fodder in future, instead of curing it dry or making it into ensilage. The trouble with dry fodder is to keep it from molding, a trouble that would be greater in the wet winters of the Pacific coast than in the East.

The experience of another New York farmer is given, who first stacked green fodder in 1886, when he put up six acres of growth, binding it in bundles as large as a man can handle, laying them each way and keeping the stack highest in the middle. The stack was twenty feet high and ten feet wide, and heavy rain fell while it was building. Boards were laid loosely on top, but did no good, because not affording a shelter. This caused the top fodder for a foot in depth to rot, the sides were sound and but little discolored. It was hard, but green in color when taken out. Cows relished it and did well on it. The neighbors had predicted loss and were disappointed at his success. Ensilage can never compete with such fodder as this and it would seem possible to stack fodder so as to always make reliable food. Fodder thus stacked should be well grown and partially glazed stalks with ears partially ripened. Some favor stacking it endwise, but in that case it cannot pack down so solid as when laid flat. Also, if laid close it would seem to be as good laid loose as bound in bundles, for the shape of tight bundles prevents close packing.

CUTTING TIMBER.

It is fortunate that the best time for cutting timber comes when working people are ready to handle it. Spring is the very worst time of all, because the sap is then circulating and the tree is soft and green from the effect of the exuberance of the sap-flow. Timber should be cut when the sap has returned to the root, in winter, and not in spring, when the sap is flowing. The difference is almost beyond belief, as the experience of all old woodsmen has shown. Logs for lumber and timber for all imaginable uses should be cut during the winter and the very best time is said to be during a few weeks of January and February, when the coldest time of the year is expected and the sap-flow has gone to the roots. The difference in rails cut then and in the spring is said to be that those cut in midwinter last two or three times as long as the others. It is proved that rails made and laid up thirty years ago have many of them lasted until now, but had the timber been cut out of the season it would not have endured half the time. In regard to timber needed for building, or for posts or rails, etc., great care is essential to secure not only the best of timber, but that it should be cut in the best season.

EDUCATION FOR FARMERS.

The state of Oregon has expended over $70,000, it is said, for the maintenance of a collegiate institution that is miscalled "The Agricultural College of Oregon," whereas it is merely the theater of an academic course of study that is calculated to educate youth for the learned professions, but has no shadow of tendency towards agricultural affairs. It is not so much a misnomer as a palpable fraud on the producing class, that need to be educated practically as well as theoretically in agriculture. The State University at Eugene City teaches what is expected of it, and the mis-called "Agricultural College" teaches the same courses exactly. This is not what the state and the people have a right to expect, and the present location is not suitable as to the extent of land or character of soil for the purpose of agricultural investigation. The passage of the Hatch bill will necessitate thorough work and good management. As soon as the conduct of the institution shall pass under state control, steps should be taken to convert the concern into something tangible and practical, after the intention of the state in its endowment.

To give the matter full consideration would [illegible] the whole establishment as it exists and prove that no good can come of the use of twenty acres of white land in a low slough-like location. The location should be a rich high piece of prairie, all of it, and if possible to include a piece of upland all the better. If any low land is included it should be a rich piece of beaver dam land or drained swamp, that will afford variety. With not less than 320 acres, well assorted and capable of representing the entire state as well as a single location can do, good results may be expected. There is no reason why the present location should be permanently accepted, and many why it should not. It is not necessary that an agricultural school should be near a town but rather to be preferred that it should be somewhat isolated. Location will have much to do with success, for the college cannot be in Corvallis, and its farming land some miles away.

To sum up the matter briefly, the new board has to exercise great judgment in seeking to make this institution benefit the agricultural class and give them such education as they need. If properly conducted and ably officered, the agricultural college can be a source of lasting good, by educating young men to know the virtues of climate and soil, and giving them knowledge in the line of their future labors. We need educated producers, and a school that will properly educate them will be a great public blessing.

WILL FARMING PAY?

There are farmers who succeed and become independent in their circumstances, and many more who do not. The cry goes forth: "farming does not pay." Those who succeed seem to do so on the merits of soil and muscle and are not outside speculators. The basis of all prosperity being agriculture, it is logically true that if farming did not pay there would be no prosperity possible. It is true that the average of profits is small, and the question is whether the farmer reaps his share of benefits. If he does not the remedy is in his own hands and he must insist on his own rights. This would require intelligent co-operation, which is not always possible in fact, though simple in theory. Let us look to the various kinds of farming in every community. Some are shiftless and blame their fortunes when they are themselves alone to blame for not doing good work to deserve success. To grow good crops requires thought and judicious labor. Experience is valuable and every man must have the experience of others. It is safe to assert that he farmer who plans well and labors well, and neither wastes time or money, will succeed. He must save manure and use it on his land; keep stock to eat what he grows; make butter and sell fowls and eggs, vegetables and fruit, and follow a mixed husbandry that will give him means to meet current expenses and not run in debt. Then his staple crops will bring a price that he can deposit in bank or use for practical advantage or improvement.

This is a topic that is inexhaustible. The farmer who succeeds generally has customers anxious to secure his products, while the one who does not is obliged to sell and has no anxious customers. The one anticipates every harvest and the other often loans him money on his coming crop. The one pays cash and gets all his supplies at bargain rates, while the other is in debt and pays heavy charges for his store account. Prosperity is only another name for good sense and steady effort. It compels prosperity to conduct a farm so that it cannot but be a source of fair income and profit.

THE BREEDING SEASON.

Spring is important to the stockman, because then the increase of his flocks and herds become due. The ewes have their lambs, the cows bring their calves, and the young of the mares kept is looked for with especial interest. This is a season of solicitude and care on this account, and the present season has been remarkably favorable for the welfare of young stock.

Spring is also the breeding time in the sense of selecting sires for future young stock; much depends upon the good judgment with which the owner selects the cross or breed with which he decides to improve his present stock.

It has become an axiom in relation to stock raising, that the surest way to success is to continually procure the best sires that can be had. No other way is excusable, and the only limit should be financial ability to purchase or hire, and the fact of good stock being obtainable. Of course, this does not mean that fancy prices should be paid for fancy stock, or that the newest phase of breeding should be adopted, but that no second-rate animals should be tolerated. Always get better males this year than you had before, if possible. Let progress and improvement be made a continual study.

Oregon has a better name for horses and sheep than for her breed of cattle. This is not excusable, when Jersey and Shorthorn stock can be had at reasonable figures and a male purchased for several neighbors can be had at small co-operative cost. In every line of stock good males are to be had at reasonable cost, and by co-operating in the purchase, neighbors can have beef-breeds or milk strains at their will, or both. It is easily possible for all to get the use of the best, and for our state to gain reputation and character that will be of practical value in a financial sense and greatly advantage its producers.

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS.

Farmers have so little protection on their products, and so willingly pay their share of the burdens of taxation, that it is severe on them to have what little benefit the tariff does them removed by legislation. When the duty on wool was lowered a few years ago a general decline in that product was the result, and a difference of some millions in income came of it. To have wool put on the free list will make a yet larger decrease of farmers' incomes, and render sheep husbandry in many sections of our country unprofitable. The political atmosphere is now charged with presidential aspirations, and farmers must stand from under. Another class of producers on this coast claim the benefit of protection as it has always existed, and fear its removal just when they are commencing to reap benefits from it. They are the fruit-growers of California and Oregon who have commenced to grow raisins and figs in California and prunes in both states. Oregon is interested because Western Oregon has no equal for ability to grow the finest prunes in the world. The existing duty has been in force always, or nearly so, but of late, comes in as protection to fruits that have hitherto come from Europe and the tropic islands but now are being produced on American soil. To remove this duty just at this time, when it will encourage home production, would be almost like "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs."

BEANS AS A CROP.

A great many beans are used in Oregon and not nearly so many are grown here. California makes a regular thing of bean culture and ships to the North the beans the North should grow for itself. Not only is the bean a reliable product in sure demand, but it can be grown with fair certainty and is, for various reasons, a good crop to grow. It is claimed by reliable authority that beans are a crop that prepares the soil for wheat and better crops of wheat follow beans than even clover. The bean is a leguminous plant and brings to the soil qualities that wheat requires. Here is a sufficient reason for growing beans and giving them a chance on land that is otherwise to be summer fallowed. As preparation for wheat it answers a better purpose than corn and as good as potatoes. If beans are well cultivated the wheat can be put in without another plowing. The land should be plowed early and put in thorough cultivation. Of course there are different varieties of beans, but all varieties mature in a few weeks, giving time to put in fall wheat. It is necessary to grow them so as to mature before the fall rains come to make it difficult to save them in good order.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

It would be quite an object to grow within our state the various nuts used here in every day trade. Fruit-dealers and grocers show to their customers English walnuts, black walnuts, pecan and hickory nuts, chestnuts and filberts, all of which can probably be grown here and exported to the interior instead of being imported from other countries. It is becoming a well-established fact that nut-bearing trees can be grown to the best advantage in Oregon. Some groves and avenues of them will adorn the grounds of many country places. It is natural for the hickory and chestnut and other nut bearing trees to grow on hill sides and even among [illegible], but they probably will not refuse to thrive on rich soil. Our red hills should make a good home for them. If such trees can be grown here as well as in California, there is no reason why our region should not derive a good income from their products. The reports of the horticulturists of that state, made the present winter, show that nut trees the past year yielded a great quantity of fruit that actually commands a preference in the world's markets for excellence, and being a price to correspond with this reputation.

PORK PRODUCTS.

"Line upon line and precept upon precept" being a familiar proverb, THE OREGONIAN keeps before the minds of farmers throughout the Pacific Northwest the duty they owe themselves to supply the pork products needed in our own and the adjoining regions, and prevent the bringing of them from Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. It has been shown in these columns that corn and potatoes and peas can be grown instead of a barren summer-fallow, and those products be converted into pork. It is a disgrace to the country, when pork can be made by using summer-fallow land to grow what is fed on, and the land thereby be put in better condition for grain crops, that half a million worth of pork products should annually be imported from the corn-growing states of the West. What is required is organized and consistent methods for production. Mixed farming and varied production will make a permanent prosperity, and when the producer does his part to earn success there will be a better feeling all through business circles. Manufacturing will follow, as a matter of course, and all the interests of the country will thrive in proportion as farming shall prove to be a source of prosperity.

SELLING FRUIT EAST.

The California Fruit-growers' Union last year tried the plan of shipping fruit by the carload and selling in Eastern cities by auctions. The plan has not given entire satisfaction; the most dissatisfied are those who send many carloads at a time. The smaller shippers seem to be better pleased with the results than those who ship in great quantities. The answers made to questions asked show that a great majority favor the plan proposed, but those who oppose it are the greatest shippers of all, and while they are only one in ten in numbers, they ship a majority of all the fruit that goes East. The majority of growers, the *Rural Press* says, will remain with the union the coming season, to see how the new management will succeed and give it a fair chance to do so. The efforts making in California are of importance to Oregon fruitmen, because they shall soon come into competition with California in certain lines of fruit production, and the experience in disposing of fruit there will be valuable to producers elsewhere. It will be a guide to them, and will teach them how to take advantage of circumstances and realize all their products are worth.

GROWING ROOTS.

It is now the season when farmers lay out their work and decide what crops to grow. Root crops are neglected in this region, though people here stand in need of them for winter feeding to stock as greatly as in other countries. Farmers should make stock do a great share in their operations, and for this purpose it is necessary to have green feed; roots are healthy when given in connection with dry feed. Potatoes, carrots, mangolds and swedes are as necessary for animals as a variety of food is acceptable to mankind.

The man who keeps beef cattle or mutton sheep in good condition and gaining, has a certainty of being well paid. As soon as an animal begins to lose flesh and run down, its value lessens, because then its flesh becomes tough and ill-flavored. An animal that is gaining flesh gives tender and juicy meat. Root crops are necessary as part of the ration for all stock through the winter, and much disease and loss will be saved by proper feeding. The blind staggers generally indicate dry feed or gleaning from winter pastures. Feed roots and no such trouble will be known.

NIGHT SOIL AS MANURE.

A New Jersey farmer writes that for some years they carted night soil from a neighboring city, and used it by composting or in spring by spreading before plowing. They used 150 loads a year on twenty acres planted to market-garden. Four years ago they were unable to obtain it as city regulations had changed, so they used the same quantity of stable manure on the same land with equally good results. There is an opinion prevalent that night soil has especially valuable properties as a fertilizer, but this man, after mature experience, gives it as his opinion that it is worth as much and no more than ordinary stable manure used in the same way and under similar circumstances.

ELLENSBURG NOTES.

ELLENSBURG, W. T., April 16.

Mr. Thomas Powers outfitted for Salmon river Saturday.

Thirteen attorneys now furnish Ellensburg with legal talent.

The Ellensburg National bank will be ready for business by May 1.

The prospector and his animals can be seen in this city every day.

Mr. Nash expects to complete his new brick building in ninety days.

There is an average arrival of thirty to fifty strangers in Ellensburg a day.

There are at present thirty new houses under course of construction in Ellensburg.

Several parties have been looking over Ellensburg with a view of building a brick hotel.

Maj. I. T. Keene returned from Salmon river last week. He reports the town building up fast and prosperous.

Work on the new steamer Ellensburg, at Pasco, is progressing finely and she will soon be ready for the machinery.

The Capital Fire Company have now thirty-five members enrolled, who are ready for service at the sound of the bell.

The building of a wigwam for the democratic and republican territorial conventions in Ellensburg will soon receive attention.

On Saturday last ex-Mayor Mires received the sad intelligence of the death of his father at Oakland, Oregon, of apoplexy, at the age of 66.

The Ellensburg, Big Bend & Salmon River Transportation Company, at a meeting of the directory, increased the capital stock to $500,000.

The foundation for the new bank block on the corner of Fourth and Pearl streets will be laid in about ten days. They expect to have it open in ninety days.

The Ellensburg Dramatic Company drew a good house on their first appearance in this city, and the entertainment passed off as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

The typos of Ellensburg defeated a picked nine, composed principally of lawyers, on Sunday last by a score of sixteen to eight. The typos are now negotiating for a game with the crack club of Roslyn, to take place soon.

Walter Thomas Mills, of Ohio, lectured here Wednesday evening. Mr. Mills is traveling through the territory, organizing the prohibition party for the campaign this fall. He even professed to hope for victory in the territorial election. According to Mills the prohibition party is to bridge the bloody chasm, turn the rascals out, and perform many other miracles.

TRIED FOR MURDER.

As yet the result of the trial of W. H. Grayson for the murder of Mathew Witts on the 15th of last November, has not been received. The trial has been in progress for several days at Asotin, W. T. Sixty-five witnesses were examined. A large crowd was in attendance in court, and a great deal of interest manifested. A searching prosecution is being conducted by the prosecuting attorney, assisted by Lawyers Scott and Bailey. The defense is represented by Lawyer Ganahl of Spokane Falls and L. J. Dittemore of Asotin. The case will cost the county about $1200. Drs. Shaff, Morris, Sterling and Kelley, of Lewiston, and Dr. Fulton of Asotin, are subpenaed as medical experts in the case.

Always Abreast of the Times.

Roseburg Review.

The Oregonian has recently put on a new dress and is printed on stereotype plates. This paper is the peer of any in the state and will [illegible] pace [illegible] with any in the [illegible]. It is always abreast of the times in every respect.

Now is the time to take a good spring medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best. [illegible]

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Items of General Interest Clipped From Our Northwest Exchanges.

Continued Dry Weather in Idaho Causes Uneasiness—A Washington Territory Cattle Thief Captured—Notes, Etc.

OREGON.

Newport is having a tussle with the measles.

A building and loan association is being organized in Baker City.

Morrow county has unpaid warrants amounting to over $14,000.

The Odd Fellows of Baker City will celebrate the sixty-ninth anniversary of their order on the 26th inst.

Astoria *Pioneer*: Sheriff Ross has collected up to date $38,282 36 of the county tax, leaving a balance of $7,391 24 to be collected.

Horse-thieves walked off three horses from Uniontown last week. From this it would seem that the fraternity are becoming altogether too numerous and cheeky.

In Upper Patton valley, says the Hillsboro *Independent*, spring grain is growing well and looks fine. Some of our farmers are still plowing and sowing. Prospects are good for a large fruit yield.

A shooting incident occurred out at Rowe creek a few days since, the principal actors being Alec Baird, a stockman and Oscar Peterson, who is connected with a tollgate over on John Day.

A fierce and voracious cougar has been making things very tropical for hen roosts and pig pens recently in the vicinity of Milton. A few days ago several young and ambitious Nimrods started out to track the "varmint" to his secret lair, but failed to find it, though any quantity of cougar sign was discovered.

CATTLE THIEF CAPTURED.

Andy Oliver, whom Mat Taylor has just brought back from Long Creek, was arrested by virtue of a warrant from Whitman county, W. T., charging him with cattle stealing, says the *East Oregonian*. Officers have been hunting him for the past nine months. When found he was at a rail camp about twelve miles from Long Creek, three miles of which distance Taylor had to go on foot. The man was going by the name of John Elbert. Sheriff L. P. Berry arrived here Saturday evening and will escort him to Whitman county for trial.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Rosalind is taking steps to incorporate.

The measles are disappearing at Yakima.

The Farmington *Post* has suspended publication.

Whitman county has 4,729 children of school age.

Pullman has taken steps toward being incorporated.

Dwelling houses for rent in Walla Walla are very scarce.

A number of new buildings will be erected this spring in Montesano.

The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias will meet in Colfax May 15.

The postoffice at Sutton has been ordered discontinued, to take effect April 20.

Many humming birds have made their appearance in Olympia flower gardens.

There are at least a dozen logging camps in operation within a few miles of Montesano.

Tuesday, May 8, the territorial grand lodge of Odd Fellows will meet in Colfax in annual session.

Four churches in Walla Walla are without a minister, and their flocks are without a shepherd.

A Walla Walla paper says the horses now in training at the race track are "perfect beauties."

A number of stock cars are being constructed for use on the Moscow & Palouse Junction line.

The peach crop in this section will be a total failure for this year, says the Pomeroy *Washingtonian*.

The gross business of the postoffice at Pomeroy for the quarter ending April 1 has been near $600.

We predict 75,000 tons of grain will be handled by Colfax merchants this season, says the *Commoner*.

According to a Walla Walla paper large quantities of grain are being shipped out of the valley to Denver.

At a recent meeting of the Whatcom city council, the liquor license fee was raised from $800 per year to $400.

Squirrel and gopher scalps are finding their way into the county auditor's office in great numbers at Walla Walla.

Farmers in Walla Walla valley say they want warm weather just as much as they do rain, and in fact a little more so.

The LaConner *Mail* says: A renewed effort is being made to purchase the old telegraph line from LaConner to Blanchard's camp.

A boom company for driving logs in the Skagit river has been organized recently. A similar company will probably be organized on the Nooksack.

Frank Hoxie, of Kittitas, has just been landed at the penitentiary for a three years' job. His offense is that he coveted somebody else's horses.

One enterprising Walla Walla farmer earned $28 01 last week by capturing 413 gophers, for the extermination of which the county is only too glad to pay for.

Quite a number of new buildings have been started in Colfax during the past week, and improvements are now under way of the probable value of $20,000.

Charles King, living four miles north of Whatcom, has lost several head of cattle during the past ten days, poisoned by eating wild parsnip. They were dead before he found them.

Serious trouble is anticipated before the Indian murderers arrive from Fort Simcoe, as the Indians threaten not to allow them to be taken from the reservation, says the Yakima *Signal*.

From the report of Miss Ellen Gilliam, school superintendent of Walla Walla county, it appears that the total amount of money to be disbursed is $19,145.60; assessment per pupil, $6 20. Total number of pupils, 3038.

Farmington has been incorporated with the following officers: William Stoopes was elected marshal, Jacob Blickenderfer, clerk; Edward H. King, corporation counsel; L. L. Burtenshaw, assessor, and John Humphreys, treasurer.

Pacific *Journal*: In only two institutions in this territory where prayers required by law, are delivered by chaplains paid by the people—the legislature and the penitentiary. Don't smile now, because this is a fact, strange as it may seem.

Lower Union Flat correspondence of the Colfax *Commoner*: Grass is getting good and stock living well, but will not have the feed we had last year without more rain. This is the 11th of April and it is very dry and dusty. If we do not get rain soon the crops will be short.

The engineers of the O. R. & N. Co. are now engaged in boring on the bottom of the Snake river at Riparia for a bridge foundation. It is the intention to construct a splendid bridge at that point. It will be used by the branch of the O. R. & N. Co. which is to be built from Riparia to Lewiston.

The Natches and Cowyche Ditch Company, with a capital stock of $8000, and with J. T. Stewart and Paul Yolo as trustees, has been organized. Its chief place of business is North Yakima, and its objects are to use the waters of the Natches and Cowyche rivers for the purpose of irrigating Yakima county.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Palouse City Hotel Company, with a capital stock of $20,000. The trustees are John G. Powers, Justice H. Wiley, U. H. Farnsworth and A. A. Kincaid, of Palouse City, and A. M. Cannon, of Spokane Falls. Its objects are to construct a hotel at Palouse City.

J. N. Miller, living near Dayton, has in his possession a specimen of what he thinks is a portion of a mastodon's tusk. It was found in an alkali lick near his house. Mr. Miller uncovered about three feet of it, but it was so badly decayed he could not get it out without destroying it. He will explore further.

Ward F. Smith, a 14-year-boy, met with a very severe accident at Tacoma Saturday evening. He was thrown from a fractious horse and struck the ground heavily. Several who saw him fall rushed to his assistance and on picking him up found him insensible. His face was badly bruised and bleeding.

Friday afternoon, while Mrs. M. Kinney and Misses Mary, Lena and Bell Thomas were driving near the [illegible] at Walla Walla, their horse shied to one side, upsetting the buggy and spilling the occupants out. Miss Thomas was severely bruised about the face and body, the others escaping unharmed.

A DRY SEASON.

There has been no rain worth speaking of since the middle of February, says the Boise *Statesman*. March was a little blustering and generally frosty. All this time has been good weather for plowing and sowing, and as far as we can learn the usual amount of spring grain has been sown. The trouble is, the dry weather has kept the grain from sprouting, and only about half the seed has come up. Of course farmers depend a great deal on irrigation, but they must have rain to insure a good crop. This has not been the case, and the season is getting well advanced and it makes farmers look blue. The ranges want rain to bring feed for stock. Horsemen and cattlemen are complaining, and a continuous drouth such as we have had for the last two months will be a serious drawback to stockmen. It is the most remarkable dry season ever known in Southern Idaho.

IDAHO.

The United States assay office at Boise City a few days ago melted a gold bar for the Boise City National bank weighing 1100 ounces and valued at about $18,000. This bar is by fifty ounces the largest ever turned out by the office. The bar is composed of gold received from various sources during the month.

BARN DESTROYED.

Last Sunday, says the Palouse *Gazette*, some children of Mr. Thompson, who lives on Four-Mile creek, were playing with matches while their parents were absent, and set fire to the barn. The flames progressed so rapidly that the barn and its contents were destroyed, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts of the neighbors that the house was saved. Among the losses by the burning of the barn were several calves, one cow, a valuable stallion and a mare, that Mr. Thompson had been offered $400 for. Also a threshing machine. The total loss was several thousand dollars.

INDIANA IN 1888.

Indianapolis *Journal*: The Boston *Herald*, discussing the political outlook, says:

"Indiana is a growing state, and this makes an element of doubt in her vote, but though the republicans had a popular majority there two years ago, it was a very small one, and easily accounted for by democratic folly. Of the four contested Northern States, we should be inclined to hold that republican chances were better in both Connecticut and New Jersey than they are in Indiana."

That may go for a long-range opinion, but it will not bear scrutiny. First, while it is true the republican majority (plurality) of two years ago in Indiana was not very large numerically, it was large considering the circumstances. The republican plurality was 3329 in a total vote of 474,951, Mr. Cleveland's majority in New York was only 1047, in a total vote of 1,171,000, yet the *Herald* expects him to carry New York again on the strength of that meager majority. Under the circumstances a republican majority of one in Indiana would have been a great victory. The *Herald* says the republican victory in 1886 is "easily accounted for by democratic folly." In so far as that is true it portends republican victory in 1888. Democratic folly in this state is not only a continuing influence, but a cumulative one. The party has carried over the stock of two years ago and added largely to it. The *Herald* could hardly be expected to know the true inwardness of Indiana politics, but it should not fall into the error of supposing that the crop of democratic folly in this state ever fails. The crop now harvested or in sight is unusually large. Finally, we fail to see why republican chances should be better in either Connecticut or New Jersey than in this state. The democrats carried both of those states in 1884. They carried them again in 1886, but at the legislative election in 1887 New Jersey was carried by the republicans. The republicans have a better foothold and prospect in Indiana than they have in either of the other states named. They ought to carry all three, but they certainly will carry this state if the national republican convention is wise enough to recognize the fact that Indiana is the battle-ground.

Roused from Inaction.

The precursor of their disease and destruction, the kidneys and bladder healthfully stimulated and toned by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, actively resume their functions. Thus Bright's disease, diabetes, catarrh of the bladder and enuresis are prevented. For irritating diuretics and those unmedicated and fiery stimulants which, used even in moderation, excite both the renal and vesical organs, this is the best possible substitute. It is of botanic composition, and so congenial to the stomach, the digestive processes of which it helps in no ordinary degree, that it is promptly assimilated by the system, and its tonic effects are speedily felt. Not only does it remedy inactivity of the kidneys, but renews a regular habit of body, promotes a due secretion and healthy flow of bile into the proper channels, and expels from the circulation acrid principles productive of rheumatism and gout. It is also the leading specific for malarial complaints.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT 348 F street. 16a3

WANTED—NURSE GIRL. INQUIRE AT NO. 456 E street. 11a7

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework. Apply at N. 17th and K sts. 16a3

WANTED—PATTERN MAKERS. INQUIRE AT the Smith & Watson Iron Works, Portland. 10atf

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN for light housework. Call at 327 First st., bet. Clay and Market. 16a3

WANTED—COMPETENT WOMAN FOR COOKing and general housework. Apply bet. 9 and 11 A. M. at 167 North 19th, cor. I street. 8atf

WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY AND PUSH. Apply at 30 Oak street.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING. ALL kinds of repairing neatly done at reasonable prices. JOHN MARK & SOMMER CO., Fifth st., between K and L, East Portland. 28m1m

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FARMS FOR SALE—SOME GOOD FARMS IN the Willamette valley for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACMASTER, 40 Second st, Portland, Oregon. 2atf

AN IDEAL HOME—5 ACRES AT THE HEAD of Hawthorne avenue, on the western slope of Mt. Tabor; neat cottage house, ground all in a fine state of cultivation; orchard of choice varieties and abundance of small fruit and berries; fine stream of water and small fish pond. Price, $5500. 10 acres 2½ miles from East Portland, at $100 per acre; a rare bargain. Two acres adjoining Willsburg, small house, $500. 3½ acres, 1500 feet, North Paradise, Spring Farm, with a fine 8-room house; land all in cultivation, young orchard, small fruit and berries; land lays up well, affording a fine view; offered for the very low price of $8300. LOGAN & McCOY, 5atmf cor. Fourth and L streets, East Portland.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON PRINcipal street of Astoria, consisting of lot 50x150, two-story frame building containing double store; a warehouse, stable and wharf. Street railway now building past the property. For further particulars address P. O. Box 91, Astoria, Or., or apply to Atkinson & Wakefield, No. 103½ First st. 13a1m

FOR SALE—FINE LOT, GOOD HOUSE AND barn; cor. Montgomery and Fourth sts. Inquire of WM. FLEIDNER, 35 Sheridan st. 16atf

COLE ADDITION TO EAST PORTLAND—A well located lot for sale at $275 cash. 15atf TELFER, STEARNS & CO., 7 Stark st.

3 1-4 ACRES AT MT. TABOR, AND ON LINE of proposed street railway; cottage house, barn, well and other improvements, and a choice selection of fruits. Price $4500. Apply to TELFER, STEARNS & CO., 7 Stark street. 16a3

A NICE QUARTER BLOCK IN SULLIVAN ADdition to East Portland, with 5-room house, cistern, well and a fine lot of fruit; price $1600, on very easy terms. Apply to TELFER, STEARNS & CO., 16a3 7 Stark street.

$2100—LOT ON 21ST ST. NEAR G. SPLENdid location; handsome surroundings. For sale on easy terms. Address or apply to J. McPHELIM, 38 Stark street. 14a7*3

A RARE BARGAIN—IMPROVED FARM FOR sale, consisting of 160 acres; about 40 acres under cultivation; good house and barn, etc. Orchard in bearing order; suitable for dairying purposes. For further information address or call upon WM. RANDALL, J. P., Carrollton, Cowlitz Co., W. T. 13a5w

FOR SALE—LOT 2, BLOCK 122, ON FIRST ST. near Hall, facing east. Price, $4000. Apply to ISAAC L. COLLINS, 16a3 53 Third street (ground floor.)

FOR SALE—360 ACRES OF LAND, THREE miles from Middleton, in Washington county, Oregon. Address Jos. Delaney, Overland Hotel, First and C streets, Portland.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD OF $200—THOMAS PARROTT, OF East Portland, will give $200, for the arrest and conviction of the party who poisoned his dog. 15a3

LOST—A PAIR SPECTACLES, STEEL FRAME, in black leather case. Finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the Peerless Saloon, Alder st. 16a3

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNItures and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. [illegible]

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

[illegible] & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAIL [illegible] of wall paper and window shades. The leading [illegible] New designs constantly arriving. [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE AND single, one block from postoffice, bath, 141 Morrison street, N. W. cor. Seventh. 9a1m

TWO ELEGANT SUITS OF THREE ROOMS each; front room with bay window, and suitable for housekeeping, 272 First street. 5atf

FOR RENT—GOOD ROOM IN BRICK BUILDing, at Front and Washington streets. B. KILLIN, owner, Room 14, Strowbridge building, First and Alder streets. 5atf

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE cottages in good neighborhoods. Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 69 Third st. 20mtf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND NINE ROOMS overhead; good location. Inquire at 233 First street, up stairs. 16a3

FOR RENT—A WELL FURNISHED COTTAGE of 6 rooms, with bath; a good piano. Inquire within. No. 220 North Thirteenth st. 13atf

FOR RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS; cistern water, and orchard, two blocks from street cars, 308 Jefferson street. Apply next door. 11a5

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT CONTAINing eight rooms and bath; very desirable location, east frontage on Third street. Apply to ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD, 103½ First street. 13a7

FURNISHED HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS AND bath to rent, 331 West Park. Apply bet. 10 and 12.

A GOOD HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE for sale. Apply at 193 Seventh street. 7atf

FOR RENT—A MODERN TWO-STORY EIGHT-roomed house, at 450 Fifth street. 5atf

FOR RENT—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE ON J ST., near 20th. All modern improvements; heated with hot water system throughout. Apply at Miss GARDNER'S, Nineteenth, bet. D and E. 29mtf

FOR RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, WITH 8 ROOMS, modern improvements, 414 Sixth st, $25. Inquire Boyd & Arnold, Agents, 102 First st. 24mtf

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT—A FRONT FURNISHED ROOM, with bay window; board if desired. Northeast corner Fourth and Oak streets. 6a6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RUPTURE CURED BY THE SNEDIKER TREATment or money refunded. Dr. W. B. Luther, Dr. N. G. Boatman in charge, N. W. cor. 2d and Morrison.

FLY SCREENS—THE ONLY PERFECT, BEST and cheapest. GORDON, Carpenter, 188 Third st., near Taylor. 1a1mj

HAVE YOUR ROOFS REPAIRED AND INsured by the Portland Roof Insurance Company, 285 Second st. 30mtf

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st 24m D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—TATUM & BOWEN will remove on February 1 to their new store, 127 Front street, between Washington and Alder, where they will carry a full line of Machinery and Printers' Supplies. 24atf

MADAM ROSSELDEN, SCOTCH SEERESS—Past, present and future revealed; information given on business, love, marriage, etc. Ladies, $1; gents, $2. Office, hours from 1 to 9 P. M. Vermont House, cor. First and Jefferson. 12a1m

THE LADIES OF PORTLAND ARE RESPECTfully solicited to call at the dressmaking parlors of Mrs. M. C. Prather, 145 Sixth street, for perfect fitting by the Norman Tailor System. Lessons given on the charts. I am agent for the Company. 13a6

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st, Portland, Oregon. 4mtf

BRITISH SHIP FORFARSHIRE, CAPTAIN Rolfe, from Newcastle, N. S. Wales—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew.

16a3 TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., Consignees.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT—COUNTY Court, Multnomah County, State of Oregon—In the matter of the estate of R. B. Wilson, deceased—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executors of said estate have filed their final account, and the judge of said court, by an order made March 26, 1888, has fixed Tuesday, May 1, 1888, for hearing objections to said final account, and for the settlement of the same. (27m1aw5) HOLT C. WILSON, W. J. BURNS, Executors.

By order of the Court.
JOHN CATLIN, Judge.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS AND ARTIFICIAL Stone Manufacturers—Bids will be received until Friday, April 20, for painting Masonic Temple, kalsomining and painting woodwork in the hall (first floor); and laying artificial stone sidewalks on Alder and Third streets. Work to be first-class, and completed on or before June 5, 1888. Address I. W. PRATT, 69 South First street, city. 15a4

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BAKERY DOING A GOOD BUSIness; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address J. A. W., care Oregonian. 14a1m

FOR SALE—A GOOD MERCHANDISE BUSIness for sale. Business done last year, $52,000. Poor health cause of selling. Address A. B. C., care Oregonian. 14a7

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS FOR Sale—Doing a business of $30,000 to $35,000 a year, in one of the best and most promising towns in the valley. For particulars inquire of CHURCHILL & MONTEITH, Lebanon, Oregon. 8a1m

JOB PRINTING OUTFIT, ALMOST NEW, INvoices $800, will be sold for $600, complete with good quarto press. Apply to LEWIS & DRYDEN PRINTING CO., Oregonian building, for particulars.

FOR SALE—VANCOUVER FLOURING MILLS, a good investment. Apply to L. M. Hidden, Vancouver, W. T. 4atf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HAMBLETONIAN horse, 5 years old, kind and gentle, and a good stepper. Also a three-quarter side-bar Brewster Buggy. Inquire American Stable, Front and Jefferson.

FOR SALE—OWING TO POOR HEALTH OF present occupant, a newly furnished lodging house doing a good business. No. 42 4th st., cor. Ash. 15a

FOR SALE—A 22-FOOT CENTER - BOARD sloop, adapted to Columbia river waters, rigged and painted; price $160. Address C. B. CARDINELL, Box 434, Portland, Or. 5a1m

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR SALE—MEDIUM size, late style and in good order, price $90. 13atf TELFER, STEARNS & CO., 7 Stark st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF ELEGANT bar fixtures. Apply corner of Third and Ash sts. 6jtf F. BOTEFUHR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO, GUITAR AND BANJO INSTRUCTIONS given by Prof. E. A. SMITH, 408 4th st. 27mfm

MUSIC LESSONS—PROF. KULLACK'S CELEbrated method. A young lady teaching that method wishes a few more pupils; charges moderate. Apply at Wiley B. Allen's Music Store. 14aweu1m

MME. NELSON, THE GREAT SEERESS, TELLS past, present and future. Consultations on all affairs from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; ladies $1, gentlemen $2. 134 Stark st., bet. Sixth and Seventh. 9a71

MRS. T. B. McMILLEN, PSYCHOMETRIST. Diagnosis and healing disease by magnetism a specialty. The poor treated free on Fridays. Residence and office, bet. C and D, on First st, McMillan's addition, East Portland. Hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 15 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 130 Front st.

C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland, Or.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) Commission Merchants in general and dairy produce, 107 Front street, between Washington and Stark.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS, ROBT. COLlier & Co., Lessees—Building Fronts, Jail Cells, Vault Linings, Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds. Mining Machinery, Saw Mills with improved set works. Casting and Machinery of all kinds, Engines, Boilers, etc., repairs made promptly. Front and Hall streets, Portland, Oregon. 10mtf

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts., Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street, Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROcers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 92 North First street. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland.

NEUSTADTER BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF Boss of the Road Overalls, Standard Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods and Cal. Cassimere Clothing, 67, 69, 71 Front street, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PORTLAND CIGAR FACTORY (H. HIRSCH). Fine Havana Cigars. 46 Alder st., bet. 2d and 3d.

SEEDS.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN AND Commission Merchant, 65 Front st.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED [illegible]

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

"BETTER THAN HIS PARTY."

In its effort to break down Randall in Pennsylvania the administration has been using its "patronage" in a way that has developed into a scandal. A committee of the senate has been taking testimony at Philadelphia on the abuses of the public service in Pennsylvania. Dallas Sanders, who was chairman of the democratic state committee and was a candidate for re-election, testified that he was beaten by the office-holders; and the facts show that the president was in full sympathy with the effort and authorized promises of patronage to secure the triumph of the administration over the protection democrats. He has since appointed to office two men who changed from Sanders, in fulfillment of promises made in the name of the administration. And so the "reform work" goes on.

Sanders testified specifically that the marshal, internal revenue collector, the collector and surveyor of the customs, the pension agent and the postmasters of Philadelphia, Harrisburg and other cities were present at the meeting of the democratic state central committee, all taking an active part in the effort to depose him; and the same crowd attended the state convention at Allentown last year. A former employe of the Philadelphia postoffice, appointed by the present postmaster, admitted that while in office he had printed and distributed political circulars, upon an order given him by his official superior. The printing was done on paper furnished by the department at Washington. Another former employe in the postoffice testified that he had intercepted a package addressed to F. A. Barber, of West Philadelphia, president of the board of civil service examiners. The package was given by the witness to Jerome B. Maher, of the foreign department of the postoffice, who was a member of the examining board. He had intercepted the package by order of Maher; it contained blanks, and he afterwards found out that these were the questions for the examination of applicants for places in the postoffice. These questions were afterwards copied, the answers written out by a type-writer, and given to certain applicants so that they could pass.

Internal Revenue Collector Gerker testified that of sixty-three employes in office when he took charge, but four remain, and that as custodian of the postoffice building he had removed twenty out of twenty-seven employes. Gen. W. J. Bolton testified that he had been in forty-two battles, and had been twice severely wounded; that he was dismissed by the collector of customs on the flimsy charge, which he was refused a chance to answer, of "frequenting restaurants during his hours of duty." Col. Lee, another gallant soldier, gave similar testimony, and John Cassidy, a democratic politician, presented to the committee the names of twenty ex-soldiers dismissed by the collector.

The New York *Evening Post* (mugwump) confesses that the abuses which have been proved to exist in Philadelphia, where disregard of the president's promises and professions with regard to the public service has been "flagrant, persistent and audacious," also flourish in many other places, and all attempts to get them checked or even investigated by the administration have failed. The *Post* adds: "The spoilsmen have in every direction become increasingly bold and reckless as the time draws near when President Cleveland is likely to ask the American people to pass a judgment on the manner in which he has fulfilled the solemn pledges of his party platform, of his letter of acceptance, and of his inaugural address. All attempts of those who supported him simply as a reformer in 1884 to procure inquiry or redress either as regards the postoffice, or land office, or Indian bureau, have thus far failed, and yet in all these spheres the scandals have been numerous, and have increased as time has gone on.

In his letter of acceptance, again in his inaugural address, and later, in a letter written in July, 1886, Mr. Cleveland spoke with emphasis against the active participation of office holders in the management of politics. In the letter of July, 1886, he said: "I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments and all office-holders under the general government against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities." We would ask the federal office-holders in Oregon, whose "pernicious activity" is now very noticeable, to read over these words carefully and lay them to heart; but they would only dismiss them as words "uttered for buncombe," since they hold in scorn the claim long put forth by the mugwumps that Mr. Cleveland is "better than his party."

OUR EARLY HISTORY.

Readers of THE OREGONIAN no doubt have noticed in its columns an advertisement announcing a "History of the Pacific Northwest," which states that "the North Pacific History Company will, under the auspices of the Indian War Veterans, prepare and publish two volumes of history pertaining to The Pacific Northwest; Its Discovery, Settlement and Indian Wars; its character, climate, mountains, streams, valleys, resources, business and governments, with biographical sketches and portraits of its leading citizens, and views of scenery and localities." The work proposed is a most interesting and important one, and we are gratified to hear that it is meeting with encouragement and support.

It will be conceded by all that a history of the Northwest written from this point of view would be a most valuable acquisition. The fact impresses itself that the time is fast passing away for gathering or preservation of fact or reminiscence from our early pioneers. There are still within our borders hundreds of participants in the Indian wars of 1855-56, together with many of the brave pathfinders who, years before, when this country was still but an unexplored wilderness dared every danger to open a way to civilization within it. Part of the work of this company will be to interview these sturdy old pioneers and preserve in history a record of their efforts, hardships and triumphs.

The Bancroft & Vassalt History Company of Washington territory and valley of the Columbia has made an alliance with the North Pacific History Company to facilitate the publication of its volumes and has turned over to it many records of value. The new company will issue two volumes, which will not only give an account of the old pioneer days but will show up the resources and advantages of the great commonwealths of Oregon and Washington and picture them to the world as they are to-day. The volumes will contain several hundred illustrations of our settlements, forts and pioneers with views of picturesque scenery, towns, cities and factories as well as portraits of some of our prominent citizens of to-day.

The fact that Hon. Elwood Evans, of Washington territory, and Hon. L. F. Mosher, of Oregon, will have charge of the work is a guarantee that the history will be not only interesting but accurate. This publication will undoubtedly be a popular work. We recommend the enterprise to the consideration of our people.

Eastern democratic journals, now arriving, are full of articles deploring the action of the Confederate brigadiers in the house against the bill to refund the direct taxes to the loyal states. Thus, the Philadelphia *Times* exclaims: "Stop revolutionary obstruction! It will be no difficult task for Southern revolutionists and Northern democratic factionists to assure a republican victory in November next. The leading men in this revolutionary obstruction of legislation would do well to consider that they are making a record that will be exposed to the crucial test of the nation during the present year, and they seem to be doing about all that is in their power to impress upon the people the wisdom of a change of political power in the government."

MORE EFFICIENCY WANTED.

THE OREGONIAN has repeatedly urged upon the people of this state the importance of prompt work in the improvement of the navigation of the Columbia. The state cannot afford to wait for government aid, for two reasons. First, the appropriations are dribbled and doled out to our coast very slowly; and second, their current is likely to be interrupted, and the government engineers even when they do fairly good work execute it with a slowness that would be intolerable in the performance of a private enterprise. Since the organization of the government we have spent about $120,000,000 on the improvement of our rivers and harbors and nearly all of this vast sum has been disbursed under the direction of the military engineers of the United States army. The popular impression once prevailed that our public works had been admirably executed by these army engineers. The work was superintended by men free from pecuniary temptations, and the engineer corps of the army has included some men of great professional ability; but it is asserted by intelligent critics that the best work has been in the line of scientific record and observation rather than of solution and performance. The problem of deepening the passes of the Mississippi was successfully solved by Capt. Eads against the views of the army engineers, and some of the best crib work executed at Chicago was done by Robert A. Connolly, according to a plan laughed at by the army engineers who were consulted. The Philadelphia *Press* says in criticism of the government military engineers: "No one familiar with the broad field of engineering can doubt that our public works have failed to keep pace with the best methods used in private enterprises; have shown the lack of commercial stimulus and have suffered from too frequent changes in the engineer officers in charge."

This might have all been still more apparent if a large portion of the work had not been in fact done by civil assistants. In 1885 the report made on this subject by the civil engineers societies shows that 643 civil assistants with a pay roll of $904,400 were employed on the public works under the direction of seventy engineer officers, drawing $259,728 in pay. Practically, therefore, nine-tenths of the engineers' and four-fifths of the salary account were expended for civil engineers. Under the present system, however, none of these are placed in full charge of any work, however long they may remain in the service, and by no possibility can they rise above the rank of "agent." The youngest engineer from West Point ranks the oldest civil engineer employed on the public works of the government. This service, instead of attracting the ablest engineering talent in the land, as it does abroad, repels it, and the enormous expenditure of the government is carried on under officers trained for military and not civil engineering. It is also in its way a strong argument against the present system that the engineers in charge have failed to create any *esprit du corps* in their subordinates or any enthusiasm for the service in which they are employed.

The council of engineering societies on national public works has prepared a plan which proposes to replace the present management by a corps of civil engineers, organized on a semi-military basis. This plan would entrust the government work to a corps of 600 or 700 civil engineers, with a chief, 4 associate chiefs, 9 department, 50 division, 100 resident, 200 first and 250 second assistant engineers, organized at start from civil life, and the United States corps of engineers, holding their places for life or until retirement at 65, rising by seniority and in future recruited from the lowest grade. This body is expected to make reports and recommendations in regard to new work, and the new plan is modeled upon the system applied to public works in Germany and France, but these have the advantage of drawing their recruits from technical schools under government control.

The new plan is probably an improvement, but it would not free the government work from the depressing influence of routine, for under it in time a dull man could reach the head of the corps. The work wanted by Oregon in the improvement of the Columbia should be good work, pushed forward rapidly to completion. This result will not be attained under the government system until many years have passed away. Whatever the state can do should be done quickly, and to be done quickly it must let out by contract to private parties, who always push work forward with an energy that cannot be expected of the government in the execution of public improvements. The sluggishness with which the improvement of the navigation of the Columbia river is pushed by the government, and the indifference of congress to its importance is only a fresh illustration of an ancient cause of complaint. In 1841, a convention was held at Knoxville, Tennessee, in reference to the opening of the Tennessee river. Resolutions were passed and forwarded to John C. Calhoun, who while a state sovereignty advocate, favored national appropriations. Mr. Calhoun in his reply, dated at Washington, January 4, 1842, said:

> I have long regarded the Tennessee river as the great artery destined to open the best communication, in connection with railways, between the Atlantic and the center of the continent. When its navigation is improved, as it ought to be, it will be found superior to the Ohio, both in summer and winter, besides being much the most direct and short route of the two to the heart of the continent, and yet, while the Ohio and other branches of the Mississippi have received the incessant attention of the general government, Tennessee has been almost entirely neglected.
>
> I cannot hold out hopes that anything will be done this session. The treasury is in a bankrupt state, owing to the proposed withdrawal of the revenue from the public lands and the thoughtless and wasteful expenditures of the extra session.

The people of Tennessee suffered nearly fifty years ago from the same government sluggishness and congressional indifference, from the same neglect of their public interests, that Oregon does to-day, and yet the Columbia, as an important natural waterway of vast consequence to several states, far surpasses the Tennessee.

Progress is reported in the development of the tin mines in the Black Hills, Dakota. Lodes of ore of great width are being worked, and the results are highly encouraging. It is claimed that the ore is of the best grade known, and that the mines are by far the richest in the world. Nearly all the tin supplied to the world's markets is mined in Cornwall, England, and a few persons control the output. Extent of consumption of tin in the United States makes the discovery in the Black Hills an addition of almost incomparable value to the mineral resources of the continent.

Since the Southern brigadiers will not permit the direct tax, which was a loan from the loyal states for suppression of the rebellion, to be refunded, a proposition has been introduced in congress to compel the ex-Confederate states to pay up their share of it. There is music in this proposition.

The democratic agreement is that the woolen manufacturer needs protection, but the wool-grower doesn't; that protection is a necessary thing to the sugar planter, but entirely useless to the wool-grower. Is this anything but a partisan and sectional view of the subject?

The Sampler, published at New York, is the name of "The Pioneer of Undertaking in Trade Journalism." Just as well to give such a journal a cheerful name.

IN LOUISIANA.

To-day Louisiana will choose a governor and a full list of state officers, after a canvass that has been exceedingly warm even for that tropical political climate. If the republicans could get their votes polled and fairly counted they would elect their ticket, but race hate is so strong that even the bitter factional quarrel between Nicholls, the democratic nominee for governor, and the present incumbent, McEnery, will not quench it, and the old Bourbon methods of intimidation and fraud have been invoked during the last month to drive republican local leaders into exile at the mouth of the shotgun. Notice has been served on men, who were disposed to run as independents to beat the regular democratic nominees with republican votes, that such a course means social ostracism and a business boycott. Any white man who affiliates with the republicans in this election will be treated as republican hereafter, with all that this expression implies. The *Capitolian Advocate*, of Baton Rouge, the official journal, under the head of "What Must Be Done," said:

> The time has come to give Mr. Warmoth and his friends to understand that if they intend to continue to dwell upon the hospitable soil of our state they are at liberty to engage in all kinds of agricultural and industrial enterprises, but they must, for all time, abandon all pretensions to regain the reins of government.
>
> Louisiana cannot and will never again be controlled by any other race than the white, aligned under the banner of the democratic party, and every attempt that the radicals may make to regain control will result in nothing more than a repetition of events that we hope those under whose yoke this state suffered so much have not forgotten.
>
> We are in favor of an aggressive campaign—so aggressive that in their efforts to gain control of the government the radicals will be mercilessly crushed. It is unnecessary that they be apprized that every campaign undertaken by them in this state is always attended with danger. The time for action has come. A menacing and aggressive attitude should at once be assumed and such a lesson given them at the first step they take in the canvass they have announced that will cure them forever of all desire to try it over.
>
> Without further delay it must be publicly proclaimed that they will not be permitted to carry on their campaign.
>
> Such a declaration, sternly made, might bring them to their senses and keep them from encountering a certain element that has often troubled their dreams, and whose performances would not be at all pleasing to them.

This is official notice served on the colored people that they will not be permitted to vote; that they will be crushed by "the Mississippi methods" of bulldozing—murder, fraud and fright—if they attempt to vote. If the full vote was polled and counted ninety-five per cent of the blacks would vote the republican ticket, many thousands of whites would vote with them, Warmoth would be elected by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority. If terrorism does not keep the republicans from the polls the democrats can fall back on the ballot boxes and the returns. So the republicans are between the devil of political assassination and the deep sea of illimitable, unpreventable, irremediable fraud. Beaten at this election, the republicans are sure to be defeated in November. There is only one state election in Louisiana in four years, and not only the governor and state officials are chosen, but a legislature elected that will elect two United States senators.

The utter selfishness of the Southern political character is well illustrated by the attitude of Louisiana. Her representatives in congress propose to vote for every reduction of the tariff proposed by their party in congress, because they feel confident that sugar will escape. Louisiana is as eager to stab all the Northern industries as the most radical free trader, so long as the tariff is permitted to protect her own industry of sugar. But ex-Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, warns the selfish, unscrupulous planters of his state that if ever the republicans get in power the sugar industry will be sabred without mercy. The republicans will say, "Louisiana clamored for the reduction of the surplus by cutting down the tariff on the necessities of life that are Northern products; let us make her take her own medicine in shape of free sugar, next to flour the prime necessity of life." Gov. Kellogg says:

> "It will hurt a few sugar planters, to be sure, but what is that to the great shock you propose to give the industries in republican states to keep the tax on sugar.
>
> "That's reasonable arguing, isn't it? You sugar people ask for a reduction, and they propose to give it to you on a prime necessity, whose destruction, compared with the other industries to be destroyed by the Mills bill amounts to nothing, and you have furnished the reason by your own arguments."

This political selfishness that in Louisiana wants protection for its pet industry, and yet insists that all Northern industries shall go on the free list is what might be expected of a state where the democratic press openly threatens the republicans with death, exile, business ruin, if they insist on a full vote and a fair count. The hate and dread of a republican victory in Louisiana will be sufficient to make the hostile factions of Nicholls and McEnery join hands lawlessly to prevent it. The New Orleans *Picayune* points out the consequences of a republican victory as follows:

> To make Warmoth governor of this state would be to place its whole election machinery in his hands, and it would require a revolution to get rid of him and his henchmen. We cannot take up the republican party in Louisiana and shake it off again at pleasure. We got rid of it in 1877 under a fortunate conjuncture of circumstances which might not occur again. Moreover, this is a presidential year, and with Warmoth in the governor's chair, controlling the count in every parish in the state, it would be almost impossible to secure the electoral vote of Louisiana for Mr. Cleveland or any other democratic nominee.

The only hope of reform in Louisiana is in New Orleans, where the Young Men's Democratic Association is trying to elect an anti-ring city ticket over the so-called corrupt regular democratic nominees. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* supports this reform ticket, and it has received the indorsement of the republicans. A committee of citizens has been at work purifying the registration lists, and it is reported that 15,000 fraudulent names have been stricken off.

There is some chance, therefore, that New Orleans may redeem herself from the corrupt rule of the "democratic ring," but in the rest of the state the republicans are completely at the mercy of the bourbon democracy that in the past has secured a white man's government in Louisiana by acts of atrocity that would disgrace the annals of Russia, which is at once the most cruel and corrupt government in the world that flies the flag of Christianity.

To-day an election, so-called, will take place in Louisiana. A New Orleans dispatch says that "guards for the polls," from 43 to 100 strong in each precinct, have been organized, and that 400 Winchester rifles have been ordered for election day. The preparations for a democratic victory are apparently about complete.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the east via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

E. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. Lowest Prices. 5 Washington st.

NEW TO-DAY.

READY MADE AND SUITS TO ORDER AT lowest prices in this city or any other. 15a4* D. PORTER & CO., 147 Third street.

H. H. HILDEBRAND.

Prescription Druggist, 120 and Morrison. Telephone 493. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

[illegible]

MEETING NOTICES.

Multnomah Degree Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., meets this Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work in the third degree. Every odd Fellow invited to attend. JAS. SUMMING, D. M.

Notice! The Free Kindergarten Association will hold their annual meeting this evening in the council chambers. All friends are invited.

MARRIED.

In Colfax, W. T., April 10, 1888, at the parsonage, by Rev. T. W. Walters, Walter G. Sparrow and Maude Lancaster, both of Colfax. No cards.

In this city, April 16, 1888, at the residence of Thos. Kearney, Esq., by A. Bushwiler, Justice of the Peace, Chas. F. Deibel to Marie Breyer.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 72 Morrison street.

WANTED—A SMART BOY. APPLY AT MRS. HILDEBRAND'S, 113 Washington st. 1t

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 243 Ninth st., S. W. cor. Main. 17a1t

REMOVAL—HOWARD & FLOWER, REAL Estate Agents, to 119 Second st., Labbe building.

DR. E. A. JONES, 57 MORRISON, BET. FRONT and First. Diseases of women a specialty. 16tf

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COOK AND DO general housework; good wages; apply 152 Alder.

CALL UPON GEO. MUIR, 4 WASHINGTON ST., if you want bargains in South Portland property.

TWO CHOICE LOTS IN SOUTH PORTLAND, facing east; $2500. Groves & Angel, 106 First st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SOUTH PORTLAND real estate at a bargain. GEO. MUIR, 4 Washington st. 17a2

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping. Apply at 35 South Third street. 17a3

VISITORS—CALL AT HAMMAM BATHS, Ladies' hours, 8 to 12 A. M., Ash and Second.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—INVOICE $500—1000 inhabitants. Reason for selling, sickness. Address 52, care Oregonian. 17a7

OLD BOY—HOW ARE YOU? WHITHER goest? To the New York. Drop in and lunch with me.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 90 FIFTEENTH ST., bet. E and F. Inquire at the Vienna, cor. Second and Washington sts. 23tf

FURNITURE FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURniture of residence. Inquire at No. 201 Seventh street, cor. of Taylor. 17a2

WANTED—A POSITION AS PORTER OR clerk in a store; best of references given. Address J. H., care Oregonian. 1t

FABRE IS HAPPY. FULL TABLES through the day explains these smiles.

WANTED—SMART BOY, WITH GOOD REFerences. Apply Anderson's Candy Factory, 88 and 90 Washington st. 17a1

LOST—A LIVER COLORED SETTER PUP, bitch, about 3 months old. Return to 207 Third street and receive reward. 1t

HUILE PHILOCOME, THE FINEST FRENCH Hair Oil, for sale by John A. Child & Co., druggists, Second and Morrison.

5 ACRES ON HAWTHORNE AVENUE; choice location; terms easy. For sale by E. C. GOODIN, 100 Front st. 16a3*

THE PEOPLE'S CANDY MAN is STONE, First and Ash streets.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES WANT ONE or two rooms in private family in a central location. Address D. L., care Oregonian. 18a3

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH MRS. Wm. Parnell and Mrs. B. F. Parnell. Address Miss L. M. Pyrtle, Portland, Oregon. 17a3*

WM. M. GREGORY, Attorney at Law, 69 Third st., near Oak (Ainsworth building), ground floor.

BURNT AND JORDAN Almonds—Genuine article. SWETLAND'S, 48 Morrison street.

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. 18tf

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter for about a month; all or part of the day. Address, giving terms, P. O. Drawer 7, Portland. 1t

FOR RENT—IN THE STONE BLOCK, FIRST and Market streets, to respectable parties without children, unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping.

DO YOU WANT A FURNISHED ROOM? CALL at THE EMPIRE, Room 56, Union block, and look over a list of 600 rooms, in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE OF 17 FURnished rooms (always rented) at No. 15 N. Third st., corner of B. Sold on account of sickness. 7a1m*

5c PER LB.—PURE CANADA MAPLE Sugar; Sicily Lemons, 25c per doz. L. N. BRISTOL, 44 Morrison st, bet. 2d & 3d.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. APply Miss May Shogren, Room 35, Portland Savings Bank building, Second and Washington sts. 17a2*

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, BATH room, modern improvements; Ninth street, near Montgomery. Street & Hobson, rs. 12 & 13, 167 1st.

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK—NEW DRESS Goods and Trimmings, Jerseys, all colors, Gloves and Mitts. D. PORTER & CO., 147 Third st. 13a4*

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOT in Couch addition. Must be sold this week.
STREET & HOBSON,
17atf Rooms 12 and 13, 167 First st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co., 30 Ash street. Telephone 65.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PERMANENT tenant, a nice 5-roomed cottage, with bath, centrally located. Address, stating terms, I. B. M., care Oregonian. 15a3*

NEW ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, WITH board at Mrs. Comstock's house, cor. Alder and East Park streets, No. 155. 16mu[illegible]

THE MAGNOLIA IN THE HOLTON is doing finely. A good table, courteous treatment, and fair prices do much to create a steady trade.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A MODern built house, cottage preferred, six to eight rooms in desirable location. Address Frank Woolsey, corner First and A streets.

FOR RENT—ON EAST SIDE, A FRONT BAY window room, without board, to one or two gentlemen; bath; five minutes' walk from bridge or ferry. Address RENT, care Oregonian. 16a2*

FOR SALE—A FRUIT, CANDY AND CIGAR store in the most popular part of the city. Reason for selling is sickness in the family. Apply for information 76 First st., corner of Oak. 17a-tf

PONY LOST—A CREAM COLORED PONY, SIX years old, dark mane and tail, rather short, strayed from Fred. Olsen, of Hillsboro, Tuesday night. Suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of same.

WANTED—1 OR 2 LOTS IN OR NEAR STEphens addition, East Portland; not to exceed $700 each.
STREET & HOBSON,
17a-tf Rooms 12 and 13, 167 First st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER or time-keeper by a man who has had several years' experience. Understands single and double entry. Best of references. Address M. P., care Oregonian. 1t

SAWMILL—A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR A man with $3000 to purchase new sawmill, nearly completed; worlds of timber; 35 miles from Portland, 18 miles from O. & C. R. R. For full particulars address L. MAYER, Clackamas Co., Or. 17a6

BR. BARK "THURLAND CASTLE," CAPT. R. Claucharty—Neither the captain nor the undersigned consignees will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.
17a3 CORBITT & MACLEAY.

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, LIMBURger and Roquefort Cheese; Sauer Kraut, German Pickles, Kingsmilch Herrings, Kosher Smoked Meat, Tongues, Sausages, Fancy Delicacies and Groceries. MRS. M. BAUM, 80 Morrison st.

FOR SALE—$2000—10 ACRES ONE MILE from the river, and surrounded on all sides by additions to Albina. For a few days only. Unequaled bargain. PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL,
16a3* 33 Stark street.

FOR SALE—LOTS 100x150 FEET IN THE Bartsch Park Addition to East Portland for $600; $150 cash, and remainder in monthly payments of $25, without interest. For further information apply to DAVIS & DUNLAP, Real Estate Agents, 1½ Morrison street.

COATMAKERS VESTMAKERS FIRST-CLASS HANDS WANTED By KOHN & LIPPITT, cor. Second and Morrison streets. 1t

$2.00 REWARD—LOST, A RED BANK NOTE book containing a $5 gold piece and two (2) letters; also a promissory note drawn November 15, 1887, payable to Albert Knott, three months after date. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the property at the grocery store of E. H. WATKINS, Albina, Oregon. 1t

$2800—PRETTY COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS; modern improvements; lot 25x100 feet, on Ninth street, near Montgomery. Will be sold on very easy terms.

$3750—PRETTY COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS; modern improvements; on Harrison, in S. W. part of city; terms easy.
1t CLAYTON & OLIVER, 25 Stark st.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF H. M. Taylor, insolvent—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of court, the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire personal property of the above estate, consisting of all the furniture in the Oregon hotel and saloon, also the team of horses and hotel 'bus, at the S. W. corner of First and D streets, in the city of Portland, Oregon; said sale to be made on said premises at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 19, 1888.
17a3 F. J. GOODENOUGH, Assignee.

$30,000 for 40 acres on Hawthorne ave.
10,000 for 10 acres on Hawthorne ave.
5,500 for 5 acres on Hawthorne ave.
8,000 for 7½ acres on Hawthorne ave.
4,000 for 4 acres on Hawthorne ave.
One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years' time.
Lots 6 and 7, Block 16, Albina Homestead, $425.
Lots 2 and 3, Block 3, Albina Homestead, $450.
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block 14, Albina Homestead, $2000.
THE PORTLAND REAL ESTATE CO.,
13a 58 Washington street.

WHAT WILL IT COST TO PRINT IT?

Apply to E. M. WAITE, Steam Printer, Salem, for LOWEST RATES in the State. Largest stock of Legal Blanks in State and biggest discount. 13a5*

DRESSMAKING PARLORS.

MISS MAY SHOGREN, FOR THE LAST EIGHT years with H. E. Lin, in rooms on second floor of Portland Savings Bank building, corner of Second and Washington streets, where she will be pleased to see her lady friends.

[illegible]

LOOK THROUGH

Free of charge. We take pleasure in showing visitors through the Largest Clothing House on the Pacific coast. Come early and often. This day we want you to see our special lines of

Men's Spring and Summer Suits AT $12, $14 and $16.

There are fifteen lots to pick from at this price, and all of them perfect beauties.

MAY BE YOU WANT a finer Suit than our New and Nobby Suits at $18, $20 to $25. Look at them and examine them carefully. They are stunners; all late and extreme novelties.

Our Boys' Department.

Elegant Children's Suits, for ages 4 to 13 years, at prices from $3 to $10 a Suit.

Our Youths' Suits,

For ages 12 to 18 years excellent values and big bargains at $7 to $15 a Suit. These Youths' Suits are all well made, and are the latest makes in styles and colors.

Our Spring Hats

Are now all in, and if you want the Latest in Men's or Children's Straw Hats, call on

[illegible] & [illegible]
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS & TAILORS
Cor. 2nd & Morrison Sts

NEW TO-DAY.

G. W. HUNT, RAILROAD CONTRACTOR, Wants 300 men to work at Wallula. Apply to KINCAID & CO., 108 First street. 7a1m*

BUY!

150 feet front, on the Base Line road, by 100 feet; close to intended car line.
HANSON ADDITION.
$2000—Fine ¼ block near Base Line and street car.
$2200—[illegible] blocks, with cottages.
Houses—[illegible] desirable properties as are in the addition.
[illegible] BENNELLY, FLYNN & CO., 5 Morrison street, Portland.

MILLINERY!

LATEST SPRING STYLES.

MRS. J. HANOVER, 125 Third St.

Call and see our Stock; Complete, and at Lowest Prices. 17a1m

FOR SALE,

By L. E. THOMPSON & CO., 22 Oak St.

Cook's Addition, to Albina—Lots from $200 upwards; adjoins machine shops, four blocks from Russell street.

Lots 3 and 4, in block 250, corner of Eighth and Taylor; $21,000.

Lots 5 and 6, in block 250, corner Ninth and Taylor; $11,000.

2 lots on Thirteenth street, between Jefferson and Columbia; $4000.

North half of lot 4, in block 72, Front street, between Main and Madison; $17,500. 17a-tf

FOR SALE.

Beautiful lot, with Cottage of five rooms, for $2500.
Fractional lot, with Cottage of five rooms, for $1400.

Quarter blocks from $1500 up.
Choice residence property in different parts of city.
Suburban property in small and large tracts; choice.
Beautiful lots on the installment plan.
Farm in Grand Ronde valley, containing 1050 acres of choice land; 500 acres now in meadow, balance rich tillable land, with good house, barn, etc.; for a short time for $12.50 per acre.
For good homes and speculative property consult the OREGON LAND AND INVESTMENT CO. before purchasing. Room 37, Portland Savings Bank Building, cor. Second and Washington sts. 17a-tf

THE PORTLAND COLD STORAGE CO.

Are now actively operating, and are prepared to take charge of all perishable goods. This is intended for use of Butchers, Butter and Cheese Makers, Dealers in Eggs, Fruit, Vegetables, Milk, Fish, Oysters, Game and other Perishable Food. For rates apply to

Wm. McGuire & Co.,
Third and Morrison.
(Telephone 271.) 17a-tf

REAL ESTATE.

We have property for sale in the following and other localities:
On Montgomery street. On Twelfth street. On Sixteenth street. On Twenty-first street. On Twenty-third street. On B street. On G street. On J street.
South Portland. Holladay Avenue, McMillan's Park, Stephens, Cole and Tibbetts Additions to East Portland. Mount Tabor. Albina.

For particulars and terms apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., Real Estate and General Insurance Agents, 25 Pine St., Portland, Or.

[illegible] Lands

[illegible] 160 acres of Choice Prairie Land, one-half mile from Vancouver, on main road. Price, $40 per acre; will be sold in tracts to suit. 33 acres of good land, 3 miles from Vancouver; well located; 8 acres cleared; some fine timber, near the railroad. Price, $800. [illegible]
STEARNS & HITCHCOCK, Vancouver, W. T.

FOR GENTLE[MEN]

We are showing to-
Balbriggan Shirts
we consider an ex-
each. Also some
mer Neckwear (ve-
prices as 3 cts, 8 c
DISPLAYED IN [illegible]

WASH FA[BRICS]

Sales in Wash Dress Goods for th[illegible] quite heavy. We have added some [illegible] Goods to the Department and anticipa[te] week. Ladies are very quick in findin[g] most attractive prices.

NEW LINES
SUMMER SHAWLS,
Very Stylish, Just In.

B. &

THE MEN'S FUR[NISHERS]

Have just opened Summer [illegible]
French Flannel Overshirts, [illegible]
Hose, Driving and Stre[et] [illegible]
for Summer Wear, [illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible]
No. 153 First St.

[illegible]

Amongst our late receipts is [illegible] a New York importer. In th[is] lines of French Woven an[d] goods, all of Standard Sh[apes] Sizes. The usual prices of th[ese] $2 00, $2 25 per pair. We o[ffer] average price of

S1 00 PER [PAIR]

This price is so unreasonably lo[w] offered, that no lady ca[n] the opportu[nity]
Bring us a dollar and see what w[e]

[illegible] &
First and Taylor

NEW TO-DAY.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

The primaries of the several precincts will be held April 24, 1888, from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M.

The chairman of the county committee will confer with the different precinct clubs in regard to polling places and appointment of judges and clerks, which will be made known in due time.

The following is the representation to which each polling place is entitled:

Powell's Valley	1	North Portland—	
Willamette Slough	1	Polling place No. 1	3
Mount Tabor	1	" " " 2	3
Fulton	1	" " " 3	3
Sandy	1	" " " 4	3
Willamette	1	" " " 5	7
Columbia	1	South Portland—	
St. Johns	1	Polling place No. 1	3
Rooster Rock	1	" " " 2	3
Multnomah	1	" " " 3	3
Sellwood	1	" " " 4	3
Sauvie's Island	1	East Portland—	
Lents	1	Polling place No. 1	3
Albina	3	" " " 2	3

E. C. PROTZMAN, Chairman County Committee.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention will be held April 28, 1888, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of nominating the following county officers: 4 Senators, 9 Representatives, Sheriff, County Clerk, Clerk of Circuit Court, Recorder, Treasurer, 2 Commissioners, Assessor, School Superintendent, Surveyor, Coroner, and such other business as may come before the convention.
17a23a E. C. PROTZMAN, Chairman County Committee.

FRANKLIN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

TWELFTH SERIES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE BEING RECEIVED FOR shares in the twelfth series of stock, which will be issued May 2, 1888. For printed circulars, by-laws, etc., apply at office, 46 Washington st. 16a4t

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN (GILMAN & CO.), Auctioneers.

42 First St., next corner of Ash.

Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 10 A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture, etc.

We will sell by auction, at salesroom, No. 42 First St.,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 17,

A full line of Household Furniture, Carpets and Merchandise.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Office, 1½ Washington Street.

Residence at the corner of Fifth and College streets.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

128 First, bet. Washington and Alder.

Auction sale of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, Horses, Buggies, etc. Regular sale days, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR SALE.

A BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER SHOP with all necessary tools for running business. Also house and lot. The best stand in [illegible]. For further particulars apply to [illegible]
1a1m

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I WOULD LIKE A POSITION AS MANAGER or steward of a first-class hotel. Have had many years' experience and fully understand my business. First-class city references, if desired. Address STEWARD, [illegible]

ENTLEMEN:
re showing to-day Genuine
riggan Shirts and Drawers
onsider an excellent thing
Also some very choice
Neckwear very attractive
s as 3 cts, 8 cts, 10 cts, 15 c
DISPLAYED IN [illegible]

SH FABRIC
Dress Goods for the past few days
ave added some very choice lines
tment and anticipate a very trade
ery quick in finding the best
ces.

LINES
SHAWLS,
Just In.

&
MEN'S FURNISHERS.
ed Summer Balbriggan
nel Overshirts, Balbriggan and
lving and Street Gloves, Pajamas
ummer Wear, Neckwear, etc.
& PENDLETON
No. 153 First Street.

ate receipts is the Corset
mporter. In this lot there
h Woven and several of
Standard Shapes, Quality
ual prices of them are $1 50
er pair. We offer them
of
PER PAIR,
nreasonably low, considering
that no lady can afford to miss
the opportunity.
and see what we will give you
CS & K
st and Taylor Streets.

AY.
IMARIES.

The Oregonian.
PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

THE OREGONIAN ABROAD.

In the East:

New York—[illegible] E. C. Beckwith, Eastern representative, 48 Tribune building. Chicago—Lord & Thomas, McCormick block and leading newspaper offices. Philadelphia—N. W. Ayer & Son, Eighth and Chestnut sts.; Times and Press offices. Cincinnati—[illegible], Parvin & Son. Washington, D. C.—Public library, Library of Congress. St. Paul—Pioneer-Press and Globe offices. Milwaukee—Sentinel and Wisconsin [illegible]. [illegible] offices. Post and Advertiser, and [illegible]. St. Louis—N. Chessman & Co. Pittsburg—[illegible] of Dispatch, Fleming Bros., Hostetter & [illegible]. Baltimore—Voegler & Co. Louisville—Courier-Journal office. Salt Lake—[illegible] office. Columbus—Journal office. Salt Lake—Tribune office. Denver—Republican office. Omaha—Republican office.

In San Francisco.

At Scott's, 24 Third street, corner of Kearny and Market, principal hotels, newspaper offices, Merchants' Exchange, L. P. Fisher's, Palmer & Rey's, Mercantile Library, Mechanics' Institute, and other places. (Cut this list out.)

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

Local Report.

PORTLAND, April 16, 6:49 P. M.

Pacific Time.	Bar.	Temp.	Rle Hum	Direc of Wi'd	Velo of Wi'd	Rain	Wthr.
[illegible] M.	30.19	60	100	Calm	0	.00	Fo'gy
[illegible] M.	30.19	57	52	NW	6	.00	Clear
[illegible]	30.11	61	45	NW	6	.00	Clear

Maximum temperature, 65.0.—Minimum temperature, [illegible]

[illegible] 1. M., 4.5 feet.

	[illegible]	Mean	D'p'r from Nrml.	Total excess or deficiency since 1st of present mo.	Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1888.
Temperature	59	52	1	22	—202
[illegible]	.11	.00	—.11	—1.01	—9.25

Total rainfall.

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Ch'ge last 8 hours	Ther	Wind direction.	Rain fall inch	State of Wthr
Portland	30.18	.00	60	NW	.00	Clear
Olympia	30.14	—.08	56	NE	.00	Fair
[illegible]	30.04	—.08	62	N	.00	Clear
Red Bluff	29.80	[illegible]	72	W	.00	Clear
[illegible]	29.90	[illegible]	68	SW	.00	Clear
[illegible]	30.16	[illegible]	46	N	.00	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	W	.00	Clear
Walla Walla	[illegible]	[illegible]	56	NW	.00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56	W	.00	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56	N	.00	Clear

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Northern Pacific—Passed [illegible]: C. B. Spencer, [illegible], Chas. Emery, F. B. Livermore and [illegible] immigrants.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford: Mrs. C. [illegible] and daughter, Harmon Dock, Mrs. J. V. [illegible], Mrs. F. [illegible], W. McClark, H. H. Yeamon, [illegible] Bloomingdale, J. N. Heddin and wife, A. F. [illegible], wife and two children, Mrs. George A. [illegible], M. Levy, E. Mason, A. L. Bonsa, Mrs. [illegible], J. A. Hiltz, W. C. Miller, A. W. Towns and [illegible].

Oregon Short Line—Passed Huntington: J. E. [illegible], S. Willard, J. Young and son, Martin [illegible] and wife, H. Woods, V. C. Gray, Mrs. Mollie [illegible], [illegible], Mrs. Ella Moore, Dr. W. [illegible], G. W. Ambford, S. Williams, J. A. [illegible] and wife, W. C. Crawford, wife and four children, E. H. Warner, A. J. Hasard, S. Waterman and sixty-six immigrants.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

[illegible] April 16.

[illegible] to H. C. Gregg, lots 10, 11, blk 78, Sellwood, [illegible]; $1.

[illegible] to same, lot 15, blk 68, Sellwood, [illegible]; $250.

[illegible] to [illegible], lots 10, 11, blk 78, lot [illegible], Sellwood, March 31; $1.

Mary M. Myers to same, lot 12, blk 36, lot 13, blk [illegible], Sellwood, Sept. 22, 1887; $100.

[illegible] to same, lot 2, blk 33, Sellwood, Sept. 22, 1887; $150.

[illegible] to same, [illegible] lot 2, blk 34, Sellwood, Dec. 1, 1887; $1.

[illegible] and wife to same, 5 acres, sec 4, 18, [illegible], March 29; $900.

[illegible] and wife to H. L. Pittock et al., lot 4, blk 17, [illegible] 1888; $10,100.

Caroline [illegible] to Mary V. Shelby, 6 acres, sec [illegible], April 10; $700.

Chas. [illegible] and wife to H. C. Smithson, east ½ lots [illegible] add., Albina, April 14; $800.

Fred C. [illegible] and wife to L. H. Fields et al.; 2 acres, sec [illegible], April 11; $1600.

Herbert [illegible] to A. H. Maegly, lot 18, blk 51, [illegible], March 29; $[illegible].

[illegible] and wife to Theo. Jensen, 12 acres, [illegible], April 14; $[illegible].

[illegible] to Chas. Lewis, lot 20, Little Homes, No. [illegible]; $[illegible].

[illegible] and wife to Thos. A. Kindred, 1¼ acres, sec 26, [illegible], April 16; $1500.

[illegible] and wife to Sarah Byrne, 28-100 acre, [illegible], April 14; $[illegible].

J. G. Ball and husband to Julius Heilbronner, [illegible] street, 100 ft East Twelfth; E. P., March 21; $2500.

Wm. [illegible] and wife to Jos. Burkhard, lots 1, 2, blk 61, Stephens' add., E. P., April 13; $3200.

BOND FOR DEED.

Chas. F. [illegible], trustee, to A. C. A. Perkes, und [illegible] of Palatine hill, April 13; $1500.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT.

Neal vs. Foster et al.; exceptions to master's report argued and submitted.

[illegible] vs. Packwood; set for hearing on exceptions to answer of Thompson Packwood, April 18.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

F. Kennedy vs. Schanen & New; tried before the court without a jury.

A. H. [illegible] vs. William [illegible]; motion to strike amended complaint from the files denied.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

State vs. S. B. Parrish, administrator of the estate of Anna LeCoz; dismissed.

[illegible] vs. Chris Schloth et al.; order of resale of real estate.

COUNTY.

Estate of Anna LeCoz; S. B. Parrish, administrator, ordered to appear April 24 and show cause why the petition of Joseph LeCoz should not be granted, and also file an account of his stewardship since the final account filed February, 1887.

Estate of J. B. Congle; petition of Margaret F. Wyatt for probation of will granted; Samuel Williams appointed executor and Ella H. Congle executrix.

Estate of Pembroke Gault; final report of F. D. Gault and R. L. Durham, executors, filed and Tuesday, May 22, set for hearing.

Estate of Orlando Clarke; W. H. Morrow, Samuel Collyer and W. P. Keady appointed appraisers.

Estate of John R. Brown; the instrument filed April 9 purporting to be the last will and testament of deceased admitted to probate, and letters testamentary issued to Philip Jenkins and William Parker.

BRIEF MENTION.

Band on the plaza, "Who speaks first."

Lively times in land operations promised this month.

[illegible] on the narrow gauge a great improvement on the [illegible].

[illegible] Wallace's on sale at Allaky's, 145 First street. Orders can be left there.

[illegible] has spring goods in all lines for gentlemen, 111 First street. Place an order.

All at the Tivoli consists of everything good in the variety line; all new by a large company.

German and French pansies by the thousand at Wallace's, Nineteenth and O streets; $1 a hundred or $8 a thousand.

There is no better opportunity to secure bargains in pianos than at the present time. The A. B. Chase, Decker Bros., Behr Bros., and others in stock at Kohler & Chase's music house.

Removal.

The agency of the Wilshire Safe & Scale Company has been removed to Messrs. Frank Bros. Implement Co., Nos. 68 and 70 Front street, where they will carry a full and complete stock of safes and scales. Mr. J. R. Hunter will hereafter represent and be the traveling agent for this well known safe and scale house.

A COUGH IS QUICKLY CURED

By taking "Dr. Gary's Gum Tree Cough Syrup." It does not disturb the stomach or bind the bowels. Skidmore & Co., agents, Portland, Or.

San Francisco Dailies.

Delivered by carriers at 85 cents per month. C. H. [illegible], 150 First street.

The Official [illegible] Guide and Rules for 1888, [illegible] 25c.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

[illegible] George M. Parker, 181 [illegible].

[illegible] Secure Strength [illegible] by using Carter's Iron Pills.

[illegible] Vienna. [illegible] Lunches and Oysters.

[illegible] Ferguson, [illegible] Bottlers for Jos. Schlitz [illegible] Lager Beer.

[illegible] Magnesia. [illegible] awarded. More agreeable [illegible] than other Magnesia [illegible] with U. S. government [illegible].

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

OFF FOR THE MINES.—Mr. Van B. De Lashmutt leaves this morning for Cœur d'Alene. One object of his visit is to make definite arrangements for building a concentrator for the Granite mine. It was found impracticable to put it on Nine Mile creek, the grade being too steep for the railroad, so it will be built on Canyon creek, and a tramway one and a half miles long will have to be built from the mine to the concentrator, the same as at the Stemwinder. When he took the Sierra Nevada mine, about the middle of February, it was about $14,000 in debt. He has milled and marketed about $30,000 worth of ore, with a net profit of $12,000, and has in transit about $6000 worth of ore more. This will give a surplus of about $4000 after paying the indebtedness. This may be considered a good showing. The output is increasing and the amount now put out by a ten-hour shift is fifteen tons of concentrates per day, worth about $45 per ton. He intends to declare a dividend on January 1, as he promised when he took charge of the mine. Mr. De Lashmutt will be gone about a week.

OVER A BANK.—Sunday afternoon three children, aged 12, 10 and 8 years respectively, who had been riding on the Cornell road, brought their cart to a stop at a dangerous place on the road, where a slip or a misstep of the horse would precipitate the occupants of a buggy down a steep bank. While the eldest girl, who had jumped from the cart, was gathing flowers the horse began backing, and, seeing the imminent danger of her companions, she ran to the rescue. The animal continued backing and upset the cart and threw out the young occupants, who rolled down the hill about ten feet, striking against some shrubs, which stopped their fall. They escaped with a few scratches. The next question was to restore the rig to terra firma. As soon as the horse was unharnessed he rolled down the bank 200 feet into the gulch below, but escaped without injury. A gentleman, who saw the accident and lent a helping hand says it is a wonder the children were not killed.

MORE APPLICATIONS FOR STOCK.—Subscriptions to the capital stock of the Industrial Fair Association continue to pour in on the supposition that the stock will be increased. So great is the desire for this stock that two men were after a share which was advertised in THE OREGONIAN yesterday at an advance of $10. Some who failed to get a chance to subscribe feel as if they had been slighted. It was intended to give every one a chance, but Mr. Dekum had not time to go all around town and Mr. Markle was only slightly acquainted. He, however, managed to call personally on 225 persons who subscribed, so that he is not so slightly acquainted as he used to be. Of course it is impossible to say whether the capital stock of the association will be increased or not, but it probably will be, to give all a chance and to allow of handsome and permanent buildings being put up.

EASTERN VISITORS.—There arrived here yesterday from California in the special Pullman car "Wanderer" the following party who left Chicago March 25, and have been doing Southern California: Mrs. James Charlton, wife of the general passenger agent of the Chicago & Alton; Mr. Geo. J. Charlton, assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the same company, wife and family; Mr. D. Bowles, of Kansas City, general western passenger agent of the Chicago & Alton; Mrs. R. Somerville, of Chicago; Miss Young, of Scotland, and Mrs. Reed, of Kansas City. The party is registered at the Esmond. Yesterday they drove around the city, and all were very much pleased with its beauty and its evident air of prosperity. To-day they leave for a ride over the switchback, and returning to Portland leave for Salt Lake.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—The democratic county committee held a meeting yesterday and called the primaries for Tuesday the 24th, and the county convention for Saturday the 28th inst. The representation to which each precinct is entitled in the county convention is as follows: North Portland: Polling place No. 1, three; No. 2, five; No. 3, three; No. 4, three; No. 5, seven. South Portland—Polling place No. 1, three; No. 2, three; No. 3, three; No. 4, three; No. 5, two. East Portland—Polling place No. 1, two; No. 2, three; No. 3, two. Albina, 3; Powell's valley, Willamette slough, Mount Tabor, Fulton, Sauvie's island, Willamette, Columbia, St. John's, Rooster Rock, Multnomah, Sellwood, Sandy and Lent, one each. Total number of delegates, fifty-nine.

EMMA MERLOTIN'S HEIR.—The suit of the state vs. Samuel B. Parrish, administrator of the estate of Anna LeCoz, to escheat the property of Anna LeCoz to the state was dismissed in state ciruit court No. 2 yesterday, Joseph LeCoz having been declared the sole heir of the murdered woman. In the county court Judge Catlin ordered Administrator Parrish to appear April 24 and show cause why the petition of Joseph LeCoz should not be granted and also to file an account of his stewardship since his final account filed in February, 1887. Joseph LeCoz's share of the estate will amount to about $3900, of which County Clerk Church holds $3500 in cash, while $400 in personal property is held by Chief Parrish. From the gross amount the attorney's fees must be deducted.

HURT IN A MILL.—Capt. Nathan Hackett, an employe in the Albina sawmill, met with a very painful accident yesterday morning. There is in the mill a large endless chain running over a bull-wheel, used for hauling the logs into the mill. A short chain with a hook at one end is made fast to the log and the hook is then hooked into the endless chain. In some manner one of these short chains was allowed to run up into the mill without a log, and it became entangled and stopped the bull-wheel. Capt. Hackett was endeavoring to clear it, when the engine was started and his arm was caught, bending it back so that the shoulder was dislocated and he was badly bruised. Blood came from his nose, and it was feared that he was injured internally.

AGAINST IRREGULAR BUSINESS.—The retail grocers held a meeting at the council chamber last evening and prepared an ordinance to present to the council, providing for licensing Chinese vegetable peddlers. They do not ask that persons, Chinese or otherwise, shall pay a license for selling the products of their own gardens, but they claim their business is damaged by Chinese who purchase vegetables and fruit arriving here from California and peddle them around town, paying no license, taxes or rent. The request appears a reasonable one. It is claimed that the Chinese virtually control the strawberry market here, buying up the fruit from gardeners, making five baskets out of four, and underselling legitimate dealers.

NO OPENING THIS YEAR.—The usual spring opening was omitted this season at Mrs. J. Hanover's, 125 Third street, but a full line of spring styles have been prepared to meet the wishes of the ladies, and which will certainly please the many who have not selected their spring bonnet. High prices do not prevail at Mrs. Hanover's.

"CATCH TIME."—In view of the great demand for White's city and county map, and that the first issue will comprise but a limited number, all those who wish to obtain one of the first copies will find it to their advantage to call at Mr. White's office and engage one, if they have not already done so.

[illegible] Henrichsen,
149 First Street, Portland, Or.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
OPTICAL GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Direct Importers of French Marble Clocks.
Country orders promptly attended to.

BECK, THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison,
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.
Headquarters for All American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!
FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

Dr. E. C. Brown, [illegible]

A FIREMEN'S RELIC FOR SALE.—The Pendleton city council has made a proposition to the Portland Volunteer Firemen's Association to sell to them the old hand engine formerly owned by Columbia Engine Co., No. 2, of this city. The price asked is $500. The association greatly desire to obtain some relics of volunteer days, and think they can get this one if the citizens will assist. At a recent meeting the association appointed Ben Berlin, M. Wallace, L. Cone and C. C. Doubleblower a committee to buy a racing cart, to cost not more than $160, for the coming tournament.

GOING WITH A RUSH.—The sale of bankrupt stock at the Abington building has been a great success, and the low prices at which the goods are marked causing them to go off with a rush. Mr. Sheppard has the correct idea of doing this sort of business and he likes it better than superintending a mine, as there is not so much danger of striking a "horse." He however expects to find a pair of 2:40 nags and a barouche at the lower level. The great crockery sale will be announced in a few days. All have been so busy that they have not been able to reach this department yet.

NOT YET FOUND.—Coroner DeLin has withdrawn the $20 reward offered for the recovery of the body of the man who committed suicide by jumping into the river from the Morrison street bridge a week ago Sunday night. It was thought that the suicide was a McMinnville man who disappeared about eleven days ago, the description of the former fitting the latter. The McMinnvillite's employer came to town and succeeded in finding him yesterday. August Von Bison, who was also supposed to have been the suicide, has been seen within the past few days.

SECRETARY RESIGNED.—At an adjourned meeting of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A., held in their parlors last evening, the general secretary, E. C. Frost, presented his resignation, to take effect on or before July 1, 1888. Mr. Frost has been secretary of the Portland association nearly five years, and under his management the association has yearly increased its membership and effective work. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and will report at a subsequent meeting.

PROBABLY FATALLY BURNED.—Benjamin Fellis, employed by Dr. J. J. Fisher, of Albina, met with what may prove to be a fatal accident yesterday. He was cleaning lamps, and a can of oil, near which he was standing, caught fire from a light near it and exploded, scattering burning oil all over him. Fellis was badly burned about the body and lies in a critical condition at St. Vincent's hospital. His recovery is doubtful.

Later—Fellis died at 12 o'clock last night.

STOCK YARD COMPANY ELECTION.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Stock Yard Company yesterday, the following directors were elected: W. H. Holcomb, J. M. Buckley, J. H. Rathbun, E. L. Brown. The following officers were elected: President, W. H. Holcomb; vice president, J. M. Buckley; manager, J. H. Rathbun; secretary and treasurer, E. L. Brown.

A. FELDENHEIMER
—THE—
LEADING JEWELER
Cor. First and Morrison Sts., Portland.
Diamonds Clocks
Watches Bronzes
Silverware Optical Goods
Reasonable rates. Country orders solicited.

[illegible] BROS.
LIVERY & HACK STABLE,
Third and Madison.
Hacks for calling, per hour....$1 50
Calling, first hour....1 50
Each additional hour....1 00
Theaters and Parties:
One or two persons, to and from....$2 00
Three or four persons, to and from....3 00
No charge for baggage that can be taken on hacks.
Two-Horse Coupes:
Riding and Calling, per hour....$1 00
To and from Theater and Parties, per couple....1 50
TELEPHONE 381.

Red-Strip Rubber Belting,
MONARCH SEAMLESS
91 & 93 FRONT ST
RUBBER BELTING
PORTLAND, Oregon

CARBOLIZED RUBBER HOSE,
(Maltese Cross Brand)
ROT AND MILDEW PROOF.
Rubber Valves, Gaskets, Packing and Tubing.
Oak-Tanned, Short-Lap, Double and Single
LEATHER BELTING,
"Hercules" Lace Leather.
RUBBER CLOTHING.
W. F. BOWERS & CO.

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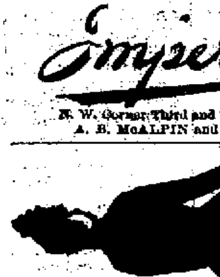
CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,
SUCCESSOR TO
Abell & Son
29 Washington St., Portland, Or.
Duplicate Copies of Abell's old Negatives supplied at Greatly REDUCED RATES.

The very BEST PHOTOGRAPHS are made at the
Imperial
N. W. Corner Third and Morrison Sts.
A. B. McALPIN and CHAS. Y. LAMB.

H. B.
LITT
Manufacturer of Ladies' All-Wool and Silk Dresses and Wraps, corner Third & Alder P. O. Box 397, Paris office 20 [illegible]



Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.
No Pain—No Bad Effects.
Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1 00 upward. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist, room 7, Union Block, First street entrance.

R. SWAIN, D. D. S.
Gold fillings $1 50; silver or enamel $1; gutta percha 75c; extracting 50c; teeth $5, $8, $10, $12. Every operation guaranteed of highest class; ten years' practice. (2m2m) 196 First street, over Olds & King.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.
D. S. STRYKER, D. D. S., the leading DENTIST. Eastern prices; 18 years' experience all the latest improvements; 167 First st., bet. Stark and Washington, Portland, Or. [illegible] Salem.

DR. F. W. PREHN,
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Vitalized Air Administered. Room 51, Union Block. [illegible]

C. Geiger, M. D., [illegible] Surgeon, Cor. Third and Morrison Sts.

[illegible]
WITHOUT CLOTHES.
We Mean Clothes, not Covering.
Any ignoramus can cover you with botched cloth.
It Takes an Artist to Clothe You.
OUR STRONG POINT IS
[illegible]
WE GIVE YOU
TASTE
WE GIVE YOU
STYLE
WE GIVE YOU
QUALITY.
Let us Only Cut Your Clothes
—and You will Never Cut Us.

[illegible]
YOU CAN BUY FROM US
Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers.
FANCY SHIRTS
JUST RECEIVED.
White and Fancy Vests.
HOSIERY
AT ALL PRICES.
NECKWEAR
25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
We shall Look for you at
[illegible] ROBERTS'
The Leading Clothier,
Merchant Tailor and Hatter
of the Northwest.
135 FIRST ST., COR. ALDER.

[illegible]
CLOTHING
At Prices that Cannot be Equaled.
24 Spring Overcoats, Gray Tweed, at....$7 50
30 Spring Overcoats, All-wool Tweed, at....10 00
30 Men's Stripe Cheviot Suits at....10 00
45 Men's Gray Tweed, All-wool Suits....11 00
36 Men's Gray Serge, All-wool Suits, at....12 00
50 Boys' Blue Sailors, All-wool, 3 to 10....3 00
50 Boys' Gray Tweed, All-wool, 4 to 12....5 00
These are SPECIAL LOTS, and will not be duplicated this season. Call early, before sizes are broken.
Remember, we guarantee all our goods, and that Brownsville Woolen Goods can only be obtained at our Retail Store.
[illegible] Woolen Mills
RETAIL STORE,
140 First St, under Gilman House.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.
BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of O. A. Steel & Co., 127½ First st, Portland, Oregon, until Wednesday, April 25, 1888, for the side wheel steamer [illegible], now lying at Yaquina [illegible]. Dimensions: length [illegible], beam [illegible], 14 feet; depth of hold, 5 ft. 6 in. Two [illegible] engines, [illegible] by 36 inch stroke. Real estate will be received in payment, if satisfactory.

We have purchased from the creditors the Entire Stock of
[illegible] K[illegible],
167 First Street,
—COMPRISING—
Gents' Fine Furnishing Goods,
HATS, ETC.
For a few days we offer on the premises this really
[illegible]
Mostly purchased this season,
at virtually
YOUR OWN PRICES.
Take Advantage of it Soon!
WILL LAST BUT A FEW DAYS.
Only Nominal Prices Asked for Choice Goods.
MEIER & FRANK
N. B.—Fixtures for sale.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand-made shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on the bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."
W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $9.
W. L. DOUGLAS $2 50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear.
W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.
All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
EGGERT, YOUNG & CO.,
Agents, Portland.

[illegible] & CO.,
183 First St., Portland, Or.
All Chronic Diseases of Men and Women Successfully Treated.
LOST MANHOOD, Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, Premature Decline, WEAKNESS IN WOMEN, and all Functional Derangements that result from youthful follies or excess in after years.
URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, Varicocele, Stricture, etc., promptly and safely cured. No nauseous medicines given, nor strong injections used, which cause stricture. Charges reasonable.
NERVOUS Debility, Loss of Vigor, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Despondency, etc., cured.
YOUNG MEN suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretion, should avail themselves of our treatment, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. Will guarantee a positive cure in every case.
MIDDLE-AGED MEN There are many troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder, accompanied by a smarting or burning sensation; on examination, the urine deposits a sediment, and sometimes albumen is present. The color varies from a bright or reddish to even a milky hue, the patient experiences a weakening of the system in a manner he cannot account for. This is the second stage of seminal weakness. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of its cause. A perfect cure and healthy restoration guaranteed. Office hours: 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 to 8 P. M.
N. B.—Persons unable to visit us may be treated at their homes, by correspondence. Medicines and instructions sent by mail or express. Consultation free.

TANSY [illegible]S
(WILCOX'S COMPOUND).
Safe, Certain and Effectual.
At Druggists everywhere or by mail.
Send 4 cts. for Book, "WOMAN'S SAFE-GUARD," [sealed].
WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.
L. BLUMAUER & CO., Agents, Portland.

Notice to Contractors for Wood.

OFFICE OF THE CITY WATER WORKS, PORTLAND, April 12, 1888.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED T. T. Strubble, Clerk, and endorsed on outside of envelope "Proposals for Wood," will be received at this office until noon April 30, 1888, for furnishing wood for the Palatine pumping station. Specifications forwarded on application.

ISAAC W. SMITH,
Sup't City Water Works.

12a13

RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

We are prepared to let railroad construction work upon the Eureka Flats and Heppner Branches of the O. R. & N. R'y. Apply to Mr. E. T. JOHNSON, at Wallula, until May 1st.

KILPATRICK BROS. & COLLINS.

15a to m1

The best named variety healthy and vigorous
HOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS, Etc., at
STOHLMAN, THE FLORIST'S,
[illegible] Eighth and Jackson Streets, [illegible]

SEEDS FREE [illegible]
A Catalogue will tell you where to get best seeds, northern-grown, at low prices
E. W. ALLEN, Seedsman,
[illegible] Second st., Portland, Or.

[illegible] STORE.
ONE PRICE TO ALL.
SOLE AGENCY FOR
Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns.
[illegible]
1888--SEASON--1888
The opening of the present season finds us better equipped to supply the many wants of the people than ever before in the history of our house. We are now in position to please the most fastidious, either in products of home or foreign manufacture. It is our aim to carry such a stock of goods as will enable us to meet any and all demands that may be made on us, from the low or medium priced articles to the highest grade known to the trade.
—OUR—
Millinery Department
Is positively overflowing with New Spring Bonnets, Hats, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, and all that goes to make a first-class establishment.
—OUR—
Lace Department
Is replete with new designs from European manufacturing centers.
—OUR—
Embroidery Department
Is without question the largest on the coast. We have a beautiful assortment of Hamburg, Swiss, Nainsook and Irish Point Embroideries.
—OUR—
Glove Department
Is crowded with line upon line of Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves, Silk Gloves and Silk Mitts, for Ladies, Misses and Children.
—OUR—
Trimming Department
Is unequaled by any in the city; our styles are new and attractive. We present the grandest range in this line ever offered to the Portland public. If you wish to inspect High Novelties in Trimmings and Buttons, spare a few minutes for this department when in our store.
—OUR—
Notion Department
Is a feature of our business that will pay you to investigate.
—OUR—
Hosiery Department
Is one of the most attractive of our divisions. We carry at all times full lines of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose.
—OUR—
Underwear Department
Is a store of itself, and contains a well assorted stock of Silk, Lisle Thread, Balbriggan and Merino Underwear for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also a full line of Ladies' White Muslin Underwear, Infants' Robes, Childs' Dresses and Aprons, etc.
—OUR—
Corset Department
Is too well known to our regular patrons to require special mention. To those who are not familiar with it we would simply offer this piece of advice—Come and learn our prices.
—OUR—
Parasol Department
Is worthy of the attention of every intending purchaser.
—OUR—
Silk and Dress Goods Dep't
Is stored with new staple and novel goods from all of the great looms of the world. To describe the same would be impossible. Come and spend an hour in this department. You will profit by it.
—OUR—
Linen Department
Is our especial pride, and we have a right to feel proud of it, for it has grown to be one of the most important in our establishment, and commands a patronage second to none in the city.
—OUR—
White Goods Dep't.
Is fully stocked in every line, including Piques, Nainsooks, Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom, Cambrics, Jones' Cambric, Victoria and Bishop Lawns, India Lawns and Muslins, White and Cream Mulls, Dotted and Flowered Swiss, Dotted and Figured Mulls. In this department will also be found a full line of Curtain Nets and Scrims, Lace Curtains, Madras and Turcoman Curtains, Draperies and Upholstering Fringes, etc.
—OUR—
Clothing Department
Is fairly groaning under its load of New Spring Goods. We are showing some very handsome and stylish suits for spring wear, both in men's and boys' wear.
OUR NEW SHOE DEP'T.
We now claim the most complete and best arranged Shoe Department on the Pacific coast. You are cordially invited to call and inspect same.
[illegible] Mechanics' Store
200, 202, 204, 206 FIRST ST.,
6 and 8 Taylor St.

[illegible]
Clothiers and Hatter

Men's, Boys' and Children's
S[illegible]S
—AND—
[illegible]
Now Ready.
Taste in dress is necessary wh
wishes to appear well dress
offer every opportunity for gent
to be well and becomingly dress
our goods are selected with the
est of care by our Mr. A. B. Stein
Only the choicest and most de
patterns in Foreign and Domestic
rics are allowed on our counters.
ing this in consideration, also th
that our stock is LARGER tha
other house in the territory, an
prices a little below the market
no wonder that we are doing
large business. Several Novelti
Clothing have arrived during th
week. Country orders will
prompt attention.
[illegible]
[illegible]THERS
& HAT[illegible]
Corner First and Morriso

KINNEY BROS.,
STRICTLY PURE HIGH-CL
CIGARETTES.
SPECIAL STRAIGHT CUT.
Specially Selected and Specially Cured Finest
Virginia Leaf. Special Rice Paper.
SWEET CAPORA
THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.
Handsome Colored Pictures Packed in this
KINNEY TOBACCO CO. (Success
New York, Baltimore, Richmond and Danville.
only Manufacturer of Special Cigarettes.
See that the Company's Certificate is
each package, unbroken.

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OF PORTLAND.
Corner of Stark and First streets,
Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank.
MEMBERSHIP OPEN TO ALL.
Over 12,000 Volumes and 125 Paper
Periodicals.
Monthly Dues, $1; Quarterly, $2; and
Yearly, $4.50.

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PLUMMER & BYERLE
DRUGGISTS,
Corner First and Main Streets.
HAVE RE-ENGAGED THE SERVICES O
Herbert Ray, who passed his examinatio
pharmacy at Philadelphia at the head of a class
students. They have four first-class men
never less than two being on duty at any hour
night. Not only is their prescription dep
faultless, but they carry in addition to their dru
full lines of Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes.

Portland Mechanics' Fa
OPENS OCT. 4th, CLOSES OCT. 27, 1888.
EXHIBITS ARE INVITED for the Tenth A
Fair of the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association.
Improvements now being made will insure a
space for exhibits and accommodations for vi
No expense will be spared to make the coming
superior to any given by the Association.
Applications for space can be made to
A. S. WHITING, Su

FLORAL GARDEN.
On Account of Going out of Business,
I now offer a choice selection of Shrubbery,
greens, etc., at cost. Also a large lot of Spring
—Geraniums, Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Lantanas
guerites, at 10c each; Lady Washington, 25c;
Golden Marguerites, 20c each; Begonias, 15c;
King Fuchsia, 15c; Roses, six for $1; 2-year-old
five for $1; Seedlings, different varieties, 75c per
Come early and make your selections, as th
must be sold by the first of July.
G. KUTSCHAN, 147 Market st.
COUNTRY ORDERS promptly and carefully

J. B. CONGLE,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer
SADDLES, HARNES
Leather and Saddlery Hardware,
108 and 110 Front St., Portland, Or.
N. B.—A large stock of Single and Double
and Carriage Harness on hand, and will be sold
low for cash.

J. F. OBROCK,
Manufacturer of the Best Quality of
ARTIFICIAL STONE
Walks, Drives, Pavements of All Kinds.
Walks and Drives a specialty. Leave orders
DALY & SON, 88 First st., Portland, Or.
All work warranted, and orders promptly attend

REMOVED.
AMES & DETRICK
Bags, Twine, Tents, etc.,
Have removed from No. 111 to
No. 125 FRONT STREE
Portland, Oregon.

SCHWARTZ'S DENTIFI
Stops Toothache Instan
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST

AFTERGLOW.

I saw the eastern sky [illegible] night,
With rose-like colors, [illegible] clear,
While in the west the sun had sunk from sight,
And clouds hung like a pall upon a bier

So was your face, my darling, when you died,
Bright with the glory that I could not see,
For, though with straining, tear-dimmed eyes I tried,
Only grief laden clouds appeared to me!
—American Magazine.

IRISH JIM.

By Will Payne.

[Copyrighted, 1888, by the Author.]

The rain beat upon the board-covered roof with a ceaseless, reverberant roar The single window pane, deeply set in the thick sod wall, from the inky blackness without shone like a polished onyx, except when, every moment, a jagged path of molten light flashed across the dark field, to be followed by a crash that seemed to threaten the stability of the squat structure. The old man knocked the ashes from his pipe and dangling the stem between a horny thumb and forefinger, bent nearer the fire.

"I used to think the Lord didn't take much account of 'raftsmen,'" he said, 'leaving them to go splashing around through the water, half fed and half sheltered all summer, and with nothing to do all winter but get drunk and fight, until some day they tumbled into the river or got the life cut out of them in a drunken row, maybe. But after I see the way He took care of Irish I knowed He wasn't so far off even from raftsmen. If He'd take care of Irish Jim I don't know who He would leave out, for, sure's you live Irish Jim was a wicked cuss. Jim didn't mean to be wicked. He was one of your big-hearted fellows, and many a time I've knowed him to give his last penny to some misfortunate devil, poorer than he was Everybody said that if Jim'd only leave whisky alone he'd be as white a man as ever walked;—but when Jim was drunk, and Jim mostly was drunk, he was a terror. He had a wife and little girl in Winona, and Jim thought a heap of them; but it seems to me like a man can't really break a woman's heart and make earth a hell for her unless he does love her—and that's the way with Jim In the rafting season, when Jim was away, they got along first rate The woman took in washing and kept the rent paid on the shanty and sent the little girl to school, but as soon as Jim came home in the fall, the trouble began—though Jim never went home without swearing off and joining the red ribbon club, He'd get some sort of work to do—Jim was a smart fellow—and for three or four weeks, maybe, things would go on smooth and easy, and Jim's woman would write my woman a letter, telling how straight Jim was being and how much money they was a-saving up, and, being so full of happiness the tear drops blotted half the letter

"Then the old Nick would get after Jim again, and he'd fetch him every time Some day he wouldn't come home at meal time, and the woman, poor heart-broken thing, would know what was up. When he did come home—Lord forgive us—what a devil he'd be. Crazy drunk, of course, and, as I said, when Jim was drunk he would give old Satan points The little money would be all gone in no time and everything he could raise a penny on would go to the pawnshop When I think of what that woman went through with, and still stuck to Jim, it makes me feel kind a shaky about my chances of getting into heaven along with such as her

"Well, we'd made up our raft in Stillwater one spring, and floated her down as far as Winona and there we tied up to lay in some supplies I went ashore with the other men in the afternoon—it was Saturday afternoon I wasn't much better'n Jim in those days, and of course the first place we struck for was a saloon A lot of Swedes and Irishmen, and raftsmen, and you may know what that meant We were all in Mike Leary's place filling up on the horrible stuff that goes for whisky with rivermen, and all of us more or less drunk. I was playing seven-up with some others in the back part of the saloon when I heard some Swedes a jabbering about something near the door, and a big Irish whoop I looks up and there was Jim, shaking hands with a gang of Swedes and roaring drunk Half tipsy as I was, I needn't look twice to see how he had put in the winter Blear-eyed, dirty, ragged, and all cuts and welts from his last fight—I see the whole story in a minute Jim spied me and came tumbling over men and chairs and tables to get at me, and we slobbered all kinds of drunken welcome over each other, like any whisky-muddled fools.

"After he had shook hands all around he calls us to the bar 'My treat,' he yells and orders the bartender to set out the whisky, but the bartender looks at him kind-a suspicious and don't move the bottle Then Jim breaks out in a string of oaths and slaps down a ten dollar gold piece on the bar I look at it as much surprised as the bartender, for I never knowed Jim to have a red in the spring before Whatever the bartender thinks he hands out the whisky and tosses Jim's change on the bar Jim gathers up the change in his fist and the glasses go up and just then the door opens and in runs Jim's wife I hadn't seen her for two years, and it was like seeing a dead man that you remembered red and healthy—she looked so pinched and pale and it strikes me all of a sudden like there in that dirty, vile-smelling whisky shop, that I've been helping to rob and starve her all the while, and I sets down my glass without touching it, and kind-a slinks around the end of the bar so she won't see me But she don't see anything but Jim. She runs up to him and throws her arms around him and cries out to give her back the money, to give her back the money—'taint for herself, but the little sick girl—and a lot more, half hysterical like, and all the while a-clinging to Jim like a man in the water to an oar Jim tries to push her off, swearing at her all the time, but she clings around his arms and cries for God's sake not to take the money Jim sees all those lubbers standing around gawking at him and it kind-a maddens him He jerks one arm loose and half throws her off and as she comes at him again all blind like he raises his fist and strikes her square in the face, and she falls limp as a rag on the floor Jim looks down at her and rips out a terrible oath and before any of us have fairly got our wits, strides out, leaving her there

"I suppose it was a brutal thing to leave the woman lying there, but, as I tell you I had been drinking, and I was all confused like I ran out of doors and tore for the river as fast as my legs could carry me The boss was a good friend of Jim's and mine, and when I told him what had happened he sent ashore for the men and him and me set out to find Jim We found him only a few doors from Mike's, in another hell hole, dead drunk, and we carried him to the raft, expecting every minute to be overhauled by an officer—for I thought as much as I ever thought anything that he'd killed her We got most of the men aboard as quick as we could, and a beautiful crew they was—all drunk but three or four that hadn't reached their limit yet They all knew what was up, though, and somehow we managed to swing loose and get out into the river. The boss and me kept up and around all night, looking for the tug with an officer and warrant for Jim, but none came, and in the morning Jim was still sleeping off his drunk in the boss' shanty. Along after dinner he woke up and we took him something to eat and left him alone, for we knowed how he'd feel.

"It was a mighty pretty day, the sun a-shining all up and down the river and over the high bluffs on one bank and in the dark woods on the other, and everything so kind a Sunday like, and nothing to remind you of a man anywhere except the big raft a-floating down the big river. The boss and me were a-sitting in the shade of the cook shanty, just listening to the birds in the woods and the lap of the water among the logs, when we see a man pull off in a little skiff from a landing we was floating by. My heart jumped up in my throat in a minute, and I didn't take my eyes off from that skiff until she run alongside of us and a long legged, black coated fellow climbed out of her From the way he crept over the logs we knowed he wasn't no river man He came tip-toeing over the logs to where we sat, and said something about wanting to see the boss I jerked my thumb at the man beside me, kind a careless like, but all the while I was keeping mighty close watch of the chap He held out his hand and said that he was a preacher, and asked permission to hold services, that being the Lord's day. The boss nodded his head and tipped me the wink 'All right,' says I, 'I'll call the men up.' So I started to where the men was a-lounging about the oars, and as I passed the shanty where Jim was I rubbed against the side of it and calls mighty low, but so Jim could hear me I knowed, 'Lay low, there's a fellow in the cook shanty'

"Then I went on to the men and told 'em to lay off and come up to the shanty When I got back the preacher had laid out his Bible on one end of the table, and when the men filed in and took their seats on the rough bench along the board table he began to read out of the book. I kept my eye on him, and when I saw him glance up at each of the men as they came in I thought, 'We'll fool you this time, old fellow' But just as I was a-chuckling to myself what happens, but Jim himself, looking like his own ghost, pale and hard-eyed and with his jaw set, comes stalking in straight as a major and sets down almost under the fellow's nose I caught my breath and half jumped up, but that fellow only glanced at him as he had at the rest and went on with his reading

"Somehow, the first thing I knowed, I'd forgot all about Jim and everything else but the little red school house where I used to go to Sunday school when I was a boy, and hear the Bible read just like that fellow was a reading it And when that old fellow went on talking about Jesus and how he died to save sinners, the lumps would keep a-coming up into my throat, and then when he told about how he was just a waiting right then to save us, somehow I don't know how, but I began to feel like I had been just kind of a nasty-tempered little boy all my life, and I began to feel like I was beginning to see things right for the first time, and before I knowed it I was a standing up, crying like a baby and all kind of a happy ache inside me, and then in a minute I was down on my knees in front of that preacher, on the rough boards of the cook shanty, and he was a-praying over me, and next I knowed a big arm was flung around me, and there was Irish Jim kneeling beside me, the tears running down his face, and the preacher was a-praying over both of us.

"When Jim and I got up the rest of the men had slunk off, as though they was kind a-shamed, and then Jim and me sets down on the bench along the table with our rough old water-soaked, sun-blistered hands a holt of each other, and the preacher a-standing over us telling us stories out of the Bible and talking to us like we was little Sunday school kids again

"And Jim he runs to me, his face wet with tears, and says he 'Sam, you know I've been a mighty wicked cuss, but the Lord's going to save me this time—I know He is'

"Well, Jim and me and the preacher sat there a-talking, and Jim and me happy like little young ones that have been licked and made up, until the light began to fail and all hands was called out to help tie up

"When we got outside of the shanty we seed the wind was a raising, and the clouds was a gathering in the north The wind was chopping the water into little short waves, and over in the woods along the shore the trees swayed south before it, a-moaning like they do before a storm—the lonesomest sound you ever heard It struck me with a cold shiver that went clean through my bones Jim and me went to the oars with the others and as the raft swung near enough the bank a snubbing line was sent ashore You know with that big heap of logs in motion and especially if there's any wind, there's a tremendous strain on a snubbing line Well, just as they made the line fast the wind all died down and the line ran out and tightened up taughter and taughter, and the raft began to slack and the logs to jostle each other as the motion was broken, and just as the line was on her last stretch, and the raft was almost stopped, all of a sudden a gust of wind swept down and struck the raft and the line parted with a snap like a pistol Jim was a-standing at the edge of the raft looking down into the black water I see the two jagged ends of the line flash through the air like a streak of lightning The land end wrapped around the tree, but our end struck Jim square in the side, and knocked him twenty feet back on the raft

"He was insensible when we picked him up, but we poured whisky down him and by and by he opened his eyes, kind a lazy like We could see two ribs was broke and when the preacher and me picked him up he spit out a great clot of blood, and we knowed he was hurt inside and most likely done for He kind a sunk away again then opened his eyes once more Me and the preacher was a holding him up and he looked at the preacher and then at me and smiled, so sort o' peaceful

"'Sam,' says he, I've been a mighty wicked cuss, but I knowed the Lord was a going to save me this time'

"Then he shut his eyes a minute and says to the preacher, very weak 'What was them words you said? Yes, that's it Lord, be merciful—to—me—a sinner' and his big chest swelled out with one breath and sinks down, kind a-long and fluttering—and the Lord had saved Irish Jim'

After It Was Over They Were Very Sad

Louisville Courier Journal

"We were busily at work," said an employe in an L & N office, 'when the chief clerk entered and took his seat He had not been long at his desk when a messenger boy came with a telegram which was received with a great appearance of emotion on the part of the recipient Springing from the chair in which he was seated he rushed bareheaded from the office leaving the telegram behind him on the desk. What could it mean?" was a question not asked but predominant in every mind At last a clerk, bolder than the rest, lounged to the desk and seized the message Quick as a flash he dropped it and ran out of the door

This was repeated until the office was empty Now the telegram read 'Purchase all the stock on the market Big advance in price at an early date.' This was signed by a noted Wall street speculator, and as each clerk had a little sum saved up you can imagine the cause of their precipitate departure from the office We were not gone long but when we returned one by one, after investing our last dollar the chief clerk was there to welcome us with a meaning smile. Nothing was said The stock fell very low that evening, and we lost all our money Still nothing has been said, but there is a great deal thought.'

The Cutest Little Things

"Cute!" he echoed "Well, I don't know as the adjective would have occurred to me in just that connection But if you mean that they do their work thoroughly, yet make no fuss about it; cause no pain or weakness, and, in short, are everything that a pill ought to be, and nothing that it ought not, than I agree that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are about the cutest little things going!"

AN AMERICAN PRINCESS.

Mary Lea's Lucky and Romantic Career in Germany.

The Coming Power Behind the German Throne an Old American Girl—Prominence of Countess Waldersee.

Berlin Cor. New York Tribune.

The death of Kaiser Frederick—a fatality which even according to the most sanguine of those entitled to speak with authority on the subject, can hardly be delayed beyond the summer months and which in fact may occur at any moment—will result in a state of affairs at Berlin of particular interest to Americans During the last six months Prince William has, by reason of the failing faculties of the late emperor and the absence of his afflicted father at San Remo, been wielding the powers and enjoying the rank of a de facto, although not de jure, regent Naturally of a domineering and autocratic disposition, the young prince was not backward in availing himself to the fullest extent of the advantages of the peculiar situation, and exercised his authority in so highhanded a manner as to incur the gravest displeasure of his father, the present emperor For reasons of his own, Prince Bismarck, instead of striving to temper and bridle Prince William's character and to imbue him with constitutional rather than autocratic notions, lost no opportunity of encouraging the unlovable youth to quaff the intoxicating draught of imperial power Like all persons of hot-headed and somewhat self sufficient disposition, Germany's future kaiser is as soft as wax in the hands of a clever and clear headed woman In his particular case the woman happens to be an American lady, the daughter of a New York banker of the name of David Lea, who in 1864 was created by the emperor of Austria a Princess Von Noer in her own right on the occasion of her morganatic marriage with Prince Frederick of Schleswig Holstein

Born in 1840, Miss Mary Lea was but 24 years of age when she captivated the affections of the septuagenarian prince at Paris The wedding took place in the French capital after a courtship of only a few weeks, and the curiously assorted couple, without proceeding to Germany, sailed for Marseilles for a prolonged bridal trip through Egypt and the Holy Land The young princess played her cards exceedingly cleverly. During the three months' trip up the Nile, the aged husband became more than ever infatuated with his beautiful young wife, and on his return to Cairo he drew up a will in which he bequeathed to her every farthing of his enormous wealth, including the valuable Noer estates, worth some $4,000,000 From Egypt they made their way to Mount Sinai, and then to Jerusalem. Having visited the various places of interest in the Holy Land, they proceeded to Beirut, and were on the point of embarking for Smyrna when the prince was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy, which carried him off a few hours later. The beautiful young American, after only six months married life, thus found herself at barely 25 years of age free to marry again, a princess of the Austrian empire in her own right, and one of the wealthiest woman in all Europe

Remembering, however, old Weller's maxim that as a rule mankind regards widows as a snare, and that the fact of their happening to be beautiful only serves to increase the suspicion with which they are viewed, Madame de Noer determined to lose no time in getting another husband With this laudable purpose in view she took up her abode at one of the most fashionable of German watering places, where her beauty, her wealth, her cleverness, and the touch of romance in her history soon caused her to be surrounded by a crowd of suitors of every degree of nationality Among the most prominent and desirable of these was a Count Waldersee, who, besides being a member of one of the ancient families of Prussia, was a great favorite both of the king and of Count Bismarck, and generally regarded as one of the most prominent staff officers of the army Still young in years, though high in military rank, Count Waldersee was then, and in fact still is, a singularly handsome man, of elegant figure and clear cut features, whose ambitious views are tempered by a very clear head and a vast amount of common sense By the time that Princess de Noer's first year of widowhood had expired, the battle of Sadowa had been fought and the count had been promoted from the rank of colonel to that of major-general As his wife, the young American was far more likely to be able to enjoy to the fullest extent the advantages of her rank as princess than as a single woman and a foreigner Accordingly, toward the end of 1866 a marriage took place between the count and the widow, who shortly afterward proceeded with her husband to take up her residence in Berlin

Aided by his charming wife's cleverness and wealth, Count Waldersee now became an important personage in the Prussian capital A favorite of Field Marshal von Moltke, and maintaining his intimate relations with the great chancellor he gradually got to be looked upon in the light of the latter's representative on the headquarters staff He greatly distinguished himself during the Franco-German war, and when a couple of years later, increasing age and infirmities forced Von Moltke to ask for a deputy General Count Waldersee was nominated to the post with the rank of quartermaster general of the imperial German empire. His wife's salon had meanwhile become a power in Berlin It was the rallying place of the chancellor's party as opposed to that of the anti Bismarckian court factions, and the great statesman, who has moulded in so wonderful a manner the German empire and German unity, is never tired of expressing his warm regard for and high appreciation of the services rendered to his policy by the American princess.

When, in 1881, Prince William, the present crown prince, married Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein, the power and influence of the Waldersees was still further increased, for by virtue of her first marriage Princess de Noer is a grandaunt of the royal bride The latter, who is neither attractive nor clever, did not meet with much kindness at the hands either of the Prussian royal family or of the imperial court. Her mother-in-law, the present empress, who is one of the most talented and clever women in Europe is intensely intolerant of stupid women, and, unfortunately, she made no pretense of hiding the fact that she placed her eldest son's wife in that category Thoroughly unhappy disconcerted and friendless, Princess William was only too happy to seize the hand held out to her by Count Waldersee's wife and to avail herself of the relationship which existed between them to turn to her for guidance and advice Few persons were better qualified than Countess Waldersee to act the part of mentor to the young princess among all the pitfalls of the German court and society Nor was the result long in making itself felt The crown princess has become completely subject to the will and direction of her clever relative, and Prince William was not long in following his wife's example, and is now almost as subservient as the latter to the talented American.

The present Empress of Germany has always displayed a marked antipathy towards Count Waldersee's wife, whom she regards as a parvenu and intrigante and even as an "adventuress." The bitterest enmity rages between the two women, and partly to this must be attributed the exceedingly strained relations between the present Empress and Prince and Princess William. It is due to the influence of Countess Waldersee that for more than five months past Princess William has entirely ceased to correspond with her mother-in-law, and it is likewise due to the countess that both Prince William and his wife have displayed such marked favor to the well-known Court Chaplain Stoecker, the leader of the "Judenhetz" movement, who is probably the bitterest and most openly avowed of the enemies of the present emperor and empress. Pastor Stoecker is the editor of a religious weekly paper the *Ecclesiastical Review*, and in the number issued on the 10th of December last, he actually had the audacity to write in an editorial article signed with his name, the following cruel sentence

"Let us pray every day and every hour for our royal family, and in particular for the old man (Kaiser Wilhelm) and for the young man (Prince William) of this race of heroes May God in his mercy grant that the terrible punishment which has overtaken the sick prince (the present emperor) bear fruit, and may it bring resignation to his mind and peace to his conscience"

It should be borne in mind that this strange paragraph, in which it was openly insinuated that Unser Fritz's malady is a just and well merited punishment for his sins appeared just at the time when sorely afflicted and singularly blameless, the prince appeared to be nearest death's door, but a time, in short, when Pastor Stoecker was going about everywhere exclaiming "A brilliant future is about to open up before us."

A few days later both Prince and Princess William were present at a lecture delivered by Pastor Stoecker in the salons of Countess Waldersee, the main purpose of which was that revival of the movement against the Jews was necessary to ensure the maintenance of the throne, the preservation of the Vaterland and the safeguard of society An appeal was made for funds for the Stoecker Berlin mission, which, under the cover of propogating the gospel is especially devoted to the work of the anti Jewish movement, and a liberal response was made thereto by those present Moreover, at the close of the lecture, Prince William arose and endorsed "his friend" Pastor Stoecker's remarks in such forcible language that a profound sensation was created throughout Germany at the time, and that Prince Bismarck was forced to publish an official notice to the effect that they had been misunderstood It should be added that the present emperor has frequently expressed his strongest disapproval of Pastor Stoecker's participation in the 'Judenhetz,' and repeatedly, though unsuccessfully, urged Kaiser Wilhelm to deprive him of his court chaplaincy The emperor, whose liberal and broad-minded tendencies are well known, is of the opinion of Frederick the Great, namely, that everybody is entitled to seek eternal salvation in his own way, and he has even gone so far as to be present with his wife at the solemn inauguration of a Jewish synagogue in order to show how thoroughly he disapproved of persecution of the Jews As if still further to demonstrate their sympathy and favor towards their father's assailant, Prince and Princess William actually took the trouble on New Year's day to drive to Pastor Stoecker's house and to convey to him in person their good wishes—an unheard-of compliment, and entirely in contradiction of the traditional court etiquette

This will suffice to show how great is the influence which Countess Waldersee wields over the future emperor and empress of Germany During the past six months court has been paid to her such as was paid to Mme de Maintenon during the latter part of Louis XIV's reign During the next few months, and until the sad death of Unser Fritz, her star will suffer a slight eclipse, while her salon will become the rendezvous of those discontented with the present regime—and they are numerous But as soon as young William succeeds to his father's crown, and the crown princess becomes empress, the role of our country woman will become a commanding one, and the "power behind the throne" will be vested in the person of Mary Lea, Princess of Noer and Countess of Waldersee

THE CHINESE AT MADRID.

Scandalous Scenes at the Legation, Which Suggest Washington Methods.

New York World Letter.

It is not only at Washington that the Chinese legation is subjected to the invasion of hordes of uninvited and discourteous guests The residence of the Chinese minister at Madrid was two weeks ago the scene of a disgraceful scandal, which still forms the all-absorbing topic of discussion in the Spanish capital, The Oriental envoy had sent out invitations for a grand ball, to which several members of the royal family, the cabinet, the diplomatic corps and the most prominent personages of both the aristocratic and official society were bidden The entertainment was in full swing when suddenly a whole band of Madrileno gommeux, or mashers, who had agreed that it would be an excellent practical joke to be present uninvited at the Chinese ball made their appearance on the scene The Eastern diplomates, who had but recently arrived in Spain and were personally unacquainted with most of the persons present, received the young men in question with their customary affability and dignity, believing them to be invited guests In a short time, however the whole place was in an uproar The young men regularly pillaged the supper room, into which they had forced their way, and having been rendered more reckless than ever by the wine imbibed, conducted themselves in the most shameful manner Bottles of champagne were poured on the furniture and on the carpets, ladies' dresses were torn and their hair disarranged, and confusion reigned supreme until the police were at length called in to remove the objectionable guests When at length, however, order had been restored and the principal guests expressed their profound regret for the discourtesy to which their entertainers had been subjected it was found that the cloak room had likewise been visited by the young men and that more than half the overcoats and wraps had been hidden away in the most extraordinary of places The duke of Fernan Nunez, formerly embassador at Paris, found his valuable sables stuffed up the chimney, while the minister of foreign affairs, unable to discover his furs, was forced to shield himself from the bitter cold by donning his footman's livery coat.

A Grim and Ghastly Future

Berlin Cor N Y Sun

Mr Pendleton made a supreme effort to get one or two of the third rate passes for me to see as a journalist the emperor's funeral in the cathedral. His applications were treated by the German government with contempt They were not even answered I went to the British embassy, where I had letters of introduction I was received with the utmost courtesy, efforts were made at once to arrange matters, and within three hours one of the secretaries called at my hotel with the minister's card and the whole list of passes and credentials duly made out They were of invaluable service, and could be had by other ministers for the asking, while the representative of the United States could not get the least important of them, nor even a civil answer to his requests. It's a lovely thing to observe the grim, gloomy and ghastly future of an American who throws himself on the mercy of his country's servants in Europe

[illegible] mental despondency, and nervousness [illegible]

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad; the dining car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

THE WONDERFUL ISLAND.

New York Sun.

It was in October, 1859, that I shipped as second mate on the Starlight, which was then lying in the port of Honolulu We left the port in ballast only and were two men short of our complement Capt. Wheaton was a Barnegat man, and the crew all English-speaking people, and for the first fortnight no ship ever had better weather

At the end of the fortnight the fine weather was broken by a rousing gale, which struck us during my night watch, and all hands had to be called. We had a hard time of it during the first hour and were finally compelled to heave to, and it was while we were bringing the ship to the wind that the captain was washed overboard by a heavy sea which boarded us With him went one of the sailors, the hencoops several spare spars and booms, and a lot of deck raffle and by the time the ship had shaken herself clear of the foam it was too late to render any assistance Indeed, it was a serious question just then whether any of us would live another half hour The storm did not break for nearly twenty hours and the old ship was so strained and knocked about that her life was ended The gale had scarcely abated when she began to leak faster than the pumps could throw the water out and on the seventeenth day of the voyage we had to abandon her When we had been afloat for four days in the open boats we were picked up by the American bark Yankee Boy bound from Boston to San Francisco

On the 4th day of September 1860 as the English whaling ship Lady Bascombe was nearing the equator, being about midway between the Marquesas group and the Galapagos, and the time being 11 o'clock at night, she was hailed from out of the darkness and five minutes later had Capt Wheaton aboard He had been afloat for three days and a half on a small but well constructed raft, which was provided with a sail, and had carried him safely and buoyantly an estimated distance of 120 miles The captain was in good health and spirits, but would answer no questions until he had seen the captain of the Bascombe The sailors knew that he must have been wrecked but that he should be alone and in such seeming good health in that dreary spot was a great mystery to them Capt Moore of the Bascombe, had heard of the loss of the Starlight, and when Capt. Wheaton introduced himself he created a big sensation. He was at first taken for an impostor, but he had letters and documents in his pocket to prove his identity at once That being settled he told his story I have heard him tell it four or five times over, and can relate it almost word for word

When Capt. Wheaton was swept overboard he gave himself up for lost He got but one look at the ship, and realizing that she was driving away from him and he was beyond rescue, he ceased swimming and hoped to drown at once Just then a hencoop floated within reach, and in a second he changed his mind and fastened to the float He was clear on the point of floating all that day and far into the night. Then he lost consciousness but did not let go of his float He remembered nothing of the next day until about an hour before sundown, when he opened his eyes and came to his senses to find himself lying on the sands, his float near by, and the storm cleared away He was stiff and sore and bewildered, and he crawled further up the shore and went to sleep again and it was sunrise before he again opened his eyes An hour later he knew that he was on an island about three miles long by one mile wide It was well wooded, containing several springs of fresh water, and there was an abundance of wild fruits to sustain life There was not an inhabitant or sign of one, nor did he find any living thing except birds and monkeys

Wheaton was not only a good seaman, but a well-educated and well posted man and he had sailed on the Pacific for many years There was hardly an island in that ocean which he had not set foot on and could recognize by sight again After a bit he began to figure on its location and he made out that he had been driven ashore on an unknown and uncharted island lying very close to the equator, and in longitude 120 deg west This put him midway on a northeast and southwest line between the Marquesas group and the Galapagos islands He had visited both groups and as both were inhabited at that time he could not have been mistaken in his location had he gone ashore on any one of them He found proofs satisfactory to himself that the island was of volcanic origin not over 12 or 15 years old, and that the luxuriant vegetation was due to the tropical climate The birds of which there were several species could perhaps have flown there from some of the other islands, but how the monkeys reached the spot was a puzzler the captain never got over That he found them there was proved when he was rescued, there being two pet animals on the raft

When the castaway came to walk around his island he found the wreck of the Scotch brig McNeil on the east shore and the wreck of the California ship Golden Bar on the west coast. Both crafts had been reported lost with all on board two or three years before The one was a whaler and the other a trader The captain not only said he found them, but he had proofs again He had the name board of the ship and some papers belonging to the brig. He found and buried the skeletons of thirteen sailors and among the debris of the wrecks he secured a large quantity of clothing, considerable money some bedding a lot of tools, ropes boards and planks, and within a week he began the work of building a boat to enable him to escape

I always felt that the old man must have had a jolly life of it for the ten months and [illegible] he was on what he called Wheaton's Island but he dwelt on the fact that it was terribly lonely It went harder with him, because he had a wife and six children and he knew that they would be mourning his death He found several barrels of whisky and a lot of tobacco in the plunder but he was not content to sit still and enjoy himself He put in two months on his boat and had just got her finished when a storm set in and she broke her moorings and drifted out to sea Anxiety and exposure aided by the worry about the folks at home laid the old man on his back for several weeks and he probably had a close call from slipping his cables He got up slowly and as he had been wasteful with his materials he found that he must turn to a raft if he ever got away He worked at it at odd hours, being ill and despondent for several months and when it was finished he hesitated a full month before making a start hoping every day to sight a sail He had a signal flying by day and almost every night he kept a fire going but rescue never came

One day two weeks before he set out on his voyage the captain made a great discovery In a rough wild place in the center of the island where a mass of rock was thrown up in great confusion he found a lump of gold as big as your fist Aye! more than that he found masses of it so heavy that he could not lift them. These chunks he said, were as pure as his big nugget and that I not only held in my hand but saw the certificate of assay reading that it was 91 per cent pure gold He sold it at the mint in San Francisco for over $1 000 and that in my presence In the course of three or four days the captain piled up such a heap of gold on his island that he dared not estimate its value There was enough to make a dozen men rich for life and more to be had with picks and iron bars Then the demon of avarice would not let him wait any longer for rescue Indeed he did not want to be rescued He made his raft ready cut branches and pulled grass to hide his nuggets and set sail with a fair wind to the northeast, hoping to get into the track of ships bound for the Sandwich Islands He was picked up as I have told you and was taken to the Sandwich Islands as a castaway and thence with money found on his unknown island he paid his passage to San Francisco It was at this latter port he found me and within two hours after meeting him I had his story I had no reason to doubt its entire truth Three or four others were taken into the secret and we formed a syndicate to go after the gold I had had a legacy of $8000 from an aunt and five of us chipped in an equal amount and bought a schooner and fitted her out and manned her Something of Capt. Wheaton's wonderful adventure got into the papers, and there was great anxiety to find out where we were going We had ten times as many men offer their services as we could accept and when the story of the big lump of gold was whispered around two other craft fitted out to follow us. We went out of the harbor on a dark and stormy night, and two or three days before we were supposed to be ready, and thus gave them the slip. One of the vessels stood up the coast and was abandoned, and the other headed for the Sandwich islands and was lost in a gale.

As the captain had [illegible] in the enterprise, and had not even waited to visit his family who were only 250 miles from San Francisco, the reader must credit him with honestly believing all he asserted As I had an equal amount invested the reader must believe that I am writing of things as they honestly looked to me How could I or anyone else disbelieve? There was the nugget, there the paper and relics, and the English captain knew of the raft and its lone passenger being picked up 700 miles from any known land There wasn't the least difficulty in making others believe either I think we could have raised $200 000 capital if there had been need of it The trouble was to keep capitalists and speculators out

Wheaton had no sooner been rescued than he asked for the Englishman's latitude and longitude Then he figured on the direction and strength of the wind and the progress of his raft and he had the location of his island down to within five miles I have had miners and geologists tell me that no gold was ever found in a volcanic upheaval from the sea If not where did the captain get that big lump? There is no gold on any charted island in the Pacific and he certainly could not have drifted to or put off on his raft from the coast of South America It is easy enough to sneer at a story but not so easy to get around cold facts

We had a fine run to Honolulu and remained there for a week to make some needed repairs and lay in more provisions and water Capt Wheaton there met a fellow captain named Bridges who commanded a New Bedford whaler and without a suspicion of what he was doing this man greatly discouraged us He had just come in from a long cruise which the chart showed must have taken him very near the unknown island He had not sighted it but the logbook reported that when in that neighborhood something like an earthquake had occurred Indeed one did occur and a new island was born to the Galapagos group The ship rocked violently in mid ocean and a sort of tidal wave came near being her destruction Next day the whaler encountered many green trees floating about and he said to Capt Wheaton that he had no doubt some island had been overwhelmed He had no suspicions of our errand and related the above simply as an adventure However from that hour we all lost heart Figure as we would we could not shake off the conviction that it was the unknown island which had been destroyed in the same manner it was born.

After a long and tedious run from the Sandwich Islands we finally drew near the location Then for days and days we sailed to and fro and at length realized that the island had gone It was not there to enrich us and to prove the captain's story but still we found proof We discovered more than 100 trees floating about as we sailed this way and that and after we had given up all hope we made a still greater find The boat which Wheaton had [illegible] turned up there on that vast expanse of sea. It was sighted from the masthead one morning and two hours later we had it alongside It was waterlogged but floating well enough for all that and its find was the strongest link in the whole chain. We hoisted her on board and brought her to San Francisco to exhibit to the silent stockholders in our enterprise, and that relic was the only thing we could show them.

That's my story gentlemen and if you're unsatisfied you are no worse off than your humble servant who lost his all in the venture

A Brief Will

Washington Star

The following brief will of John A W Waters was filed yesterday "In the name of God, amen! I, John A W Waters being of sound mind and memory, but knowing the uncertainty of human life, do now make and publish this my last will and testament that is to say, that all my property I give to my wife."

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Survival of the Fittest

That the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence is applicable to nations and [illegible] doctrines no less than to [illegible] made the basis of a most interesting [illegible] by Mr G T Bettany in the Contemporary Review In it he [illegible] and figures to show that while European nations are struggling for [illegible] or rather to maintain their [illegible] existence and are taxing their [illegible] to meet the enormous expenditure [illegible] test requires the United States [illegible] a rapid and astonishing growth [illegible] prosperity and [illegible] which [illegible] enable her to reach out and [illegible] world supremacy He shows [illegible] what an immense advantage over [illegible] nations the United States has in not being burdened by heavy military [illegible] drain of men and material, and [illegible] debt and says that there is [illegible] the near future that the United States will become more prosperous rich [illegible] than any European nation or [illegible] grouping of European nations [illegible] United States [illegible] the lion [illegible] think naturally [illegible] to be treated [illegible] lion and it will [illegible] its position of non interference [illegible] Europe America [illegible] all over the world [illegible] selves and [illegible] and backed [illegible] earth will be like [illegible] to the Darwinian [illegible] most severe between [illegible] of the same [illegible] with each other [illegible] argues that England [illegible] desperate struggle [illegible] England but will [illegible] severe The only [illegible] adequate to with[illegible] of the United States [illegible] a British confederation [illegible] might possess

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all humors, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheumatism, malaria kidney and liver complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling caused by change of climate season or life.

"100 Doses One Dollar" is not a [illegible] is absolutely true of and original [illegible] parilla, and it is as absolutely true [illegible] be applied only to Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible] very best spring medicine and blood [illegible] reader prove it Take a bottle home [illegible] contents. You will find it to hold [illegible] Now read the directions, and you will [illegible] average dose is less than a teaspoonful [illegible] my and strength are peculiar to Hood's [illegible]

Scrofula Humors

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for several years and feel proud to recommend it as an excellent spring medicine or to be used at all times as a blood purifier For children as well as grown people we consider it the best. We set aside one bottle for our boy to take in the spring He is nine years old and has enjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him. We are seldom without it" B F Grover, Rochester, N H.

"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it an excellent blood purifier It also relieved me of burning sensation in the stomach." Mrs. C T Taft, Waco, Texas.

Fagged Out

"Last spring I was completely [illegible] strength left me and I felt sick and [illegible] time, so that I could hardly attend [illegible] took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible] me. There is nothing [illegible] Enterprise Believe [illegible]

"I must say Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible] I ever used Last spring I had no [illegible] least work I did fatigued me [illegible] to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon [illegible] could do as much in a [illegible] a week. My appetite is voracious" [illegible] Bayard, Atlantic City [illegible]

Dyspepsia

I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and in an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as if I had not eaten anything Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me an appetite and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint all gone feeling G A. Page Waterton Mass.

We could not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best medicine we ever kept in the house My family are all taking it. Mrs J M Barnes, San Joaquin and Fremont sts., Stockton, Cal.

General Debility

"Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible] medicine I [illegible] have tried almost [illegible] it and I could [illegible] giving strength. I am pleased [illegible] in regard to so good a medicine [illegible] rilla. Mrs E. L. [illegible]

"I have taken one bottle of Hood's [illegible] indigestion and it has done me a great [illegible] Theodore Wallace [illegible] Cal. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1 six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

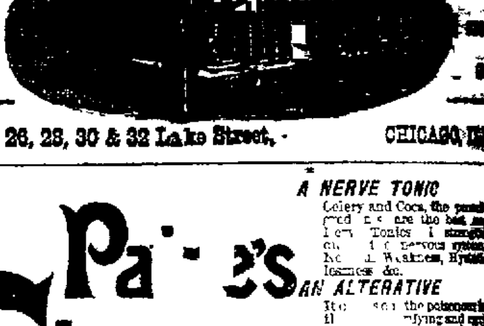
Sold by all druggists. $1 six for $5. [illegible] HOOD & CO, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Do

IMPORTERS

HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & Co

HARDWARE



TIN PLATE,

METALS,

NAILS,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 32 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Paine's Celery Compound

A NERVE TONIC

Celery and Coca, the [illegible] are the best [illegible] Tonics. It strengthens [illegible] nervous system [illegible] Weakness, Hysteria [illegible] lessness &c.

AN ALTERATIVE

It [illegible] the poisonous [illegible] fying and enriching [illegible] those [illegible] from impure or impov[illegible]

A LAXATIVE

[illegible] bowels, it [illegible] constipation [illegible] habit. [illegible] and aids digestion.

A DIURETIC

In its composition the best and most active [illegible] of the Materia [illegible] for diseases of the kidneys [illegible] can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons [illegible] used this remarkable remedy [illegible] Send for circulars giving full particulars.

Price $1.00 Sold by Druggists

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., [illegible] BURLINGTON VT.

For The NERVOUS
The DEBILITATED
The AGED.

Indigestion.

Many persons lose appetite and strength, become emaciated, and [illegible] die, because of defective nutrition [illegible] might have been restored to health [illegible] Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine [illegible] upon the digestive organs, [illegible] blood, and has effected wonderful [illegible]

For years I suffered from [illegible] and Loss of [illegible] relief until [illegible] taking Ayer's [illegible] saparilla. Three bottles of this [illegible]

Entirely Cured

me, and m[illegible] G. Bo[illegible] now [illegible] Seventh [illegible] South Boston, Mass.

I have for [illegible] suffered [illegible] Dyspepsia [illegible] during [illegible] Indigestion [illegible] Sarsaparilla [illegible] life [illegible] good [illegible] Ohio.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. [illegible]

Wright's Indian Vegetable [illegible]

[illegible] used by thousands [illegible] for over forty years [illegible] HEADACHE [illegible] Blood

Weak, Undeveloped [illegible] Of the body enlarged and strengthened [illegible] sent (sealed) free.

COMMERCI

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, April 16.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: Car bar iron, 2 cars implements, car [illegible], 412 pcs iron pipe, 965 bdls wall paper, 1 car wagons, car hardwood lumber, car wood mills, 90 cans 2 bbls 100 kegs 25 kits syrup, 2 cars machinery, 610 cs canned goods, 3 bbls 25 drums 210 cs kalsomine, 21 cs 5 bbls candy, 7 cs gum, 10 cs maple sugar, 9 cs yeast cakes, 30 bbls onions, 15 kits mackerel, 5 cs mustard, 15 bxs soap, 10 cs cheese, 2 cs prunes, 7 sks nuts, 100 cs milk, 100 cs [illegible] 12 kegs molasses, 520 cs baking powder, 25 cs bloaters.

Stocks of wheat in Odessa at the beginning of February were reported at about 8,000,000 bushels. The report for the beginning of this month is 240,000 quarters or less than 2,000,000 bushels.

The government crop reports indicate a falling off to the extent of about 18,000,000 bushels in the winter wheat of the United States.

The sharp advance in wheat at Chicago on the 10th inst. was, as supposed, largely due to crop reports. Early in the day the cereal was dull and looked quite weak although private cables were firmer in tone. On receipt of the government report the advance set in and its establishment was the result of later buying to cover shorts, which was led by the larger operators and followed by a large part of the minor traders. Many of these were buying on outside orders, some of which were from country speculators. The pressure in the afternoon was so strong as to close the market at the highest point of the day in spite of a rumor that the government figures had been revised to make a less favorable showing for the bulls.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 48 hours include 16,870 ctls wheat, 405 bbls flour, 641 sks oats, 200 ctls bran, 322 ctls millstuff, 8030 lbs hides, 6 pkgs butter, 100 cs eggs, 24 bxs apples, 6971 lbs hops, 43 sks onions, 240 ctls chopped barley, 2 cars hay.

EXPORTS—To San Francisco per str Columbia: 8339 ctls wheat, 227 sks potatoes, 482 ctls oats, 272 sks onions, 13 sks horseradish, 31,335 lbs wool, 2884 hf 3672 qr sks flour, 1468 ctls oats and shorts, 14 sks ore, 4 cs cassimeres, 4 bls 2 cs blankets, 2 cs 2 bls flannels, 110 bdls wrapping paper, 39 dry hides, 1 bl furs, 3 bls pelts, 722 salt hides, 3 bls deerskins, 1 rl leather, 5 cps chickens, 2455 ft lumber, 33,500 ft ash do, 112 bdls bed slats, 1539 bdls lath, 53 bdls oak hoops, 24 bdls hazel do, 118 pkgs heads, 250 pkgs staves, 139,624 lbs scrap iron, $1231 treasure.

FREIGHTS—The Thurland Castle, 1244 tons, is now known to have grain loading business arranged prior to arrival. The Kinfauns, 962 tons, will load wheat, but for what account is not now stated. Another spot vessel is reported as working on charter, and iron is quoted up to 36s for the smaller tenders. Changing the Kinfauns and Thurland Castle to the engaged list runs that up to the tons of which 2041 is as good as loaded. The open list is down to 4800 tons.

WHEAT—The good feeling abroad is continued, perhaps because the markets of this side compel it. That Chicago and New York are the leaders now will not be questioned and that they are influenced by reports of the condition of crops is equally certain. Should enough support be furnished prices will take a somewhat higher level but one very uncertain standing. It is this that keeps the spot markets dull and helps delay exportation from this coast. To-day's advices are full of interest and prices generally higher. Operators are inclined to believe lower values will obtain before the week is out. Chicago to-day opened higher and closed with a day's gain of 1@1½c in May and later, April running up 6¼c. New York ran the same course, gaining 1¼@1½c in the day. San Francisco is a tender market and has the appearance of wanting to take back later what it does with first trading. Our own market stands in a peculiar position. Shippers have plenty of wheat for tonnage at hand, appear backward about assuming new tonnage burdens at the higher demands and refuse to pay up for wheat. The market cannot be closely quoted and is even difficult to understand.

FLOUR—The market is some firmer, the undertone having improved slightly. Shipments to San Francisco are liberal.

OATS—Dull and weak to sell, local needs being fully supplied and the export market being regarded as possessing no strength.

GRAIN BAGS—On Thursday sales on call at San Francisco of June delivery were at 8c. To-day the same option was telegraphed sold at 7⅛c, and a request for confirmation brought out the statement that the "combine" had sold largely and were now facing a lower market, being favored by crop reports. The sales to-day are regarded as being no true criterion of the market.

EGGS—Generally selling at 20c, the market being some firmer.

THE AMERICAN VISIBLE.

The supply of wheat in sight in the United States, east of the Rockies, together with the change for the week, is given by telegraph this and last year as follows in bushels:

	1888.	1887.
[illegible]	33,583,450	51,914,000
[illegible]	32,979,657	50,613,000
Decrease	603,793	1,301,000

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The stock market was quiet and the general list was without movement of importance for the entire day, interest centering in Richmond & West Point stocks and New England, whose activity and strength was responded to only slightly by the general list.

Governments were dull.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Money on call, easy at [illegible]. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Sterling exchange, [illegible] for sixty day bills, $4 87¼ for demand.

BONDS.

U. S. 4s (reg.)	126[illegible]	U. S. 4½s (reg.)	106¾
U. S. 4s (coupon)	127[illegible]	U. S. 4½s (coupon)	106⅞
Pacific 6s	120[illegible]		

STOCKS.

American Express	107	N. P. Preferred	45⅞
Canadian Pacific	59	Northwestern	107⅛
Canada Southern	49⅝	Oregon Imp	47
Central Pacific	29[illegible]	O. R. & N.	89
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	Transcontinental	19¾
D. L. & W.	118[illegible]	Pacific Mail	31⅝
Rio Grande	[illegible]	Reading	57⅞
Erie	18	Rock Island	110¼
Lake Shore	[illegible]	St. Paul	70⅝
Louisville & Nash	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	23[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Union Pacific	52⅞
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	U. S. Express	72
N. J. Central	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo	120
Northern Pacific	22[illegible]	Western Union	73¾

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, April 16.—Silver per ounce, 42¾. Consols, 99 15-16. Bank rate of discount 2 per cent.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Silver per ounce, 93¼; sterling exchange, long, $4 86, short, $4 88.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Transfers, 22½c; exchange on London, sixty days, $4 85¼; documentary, $4 84½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.

Closing board prices:

[illegible]	$3 00	Belcher	4 65
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	Overman	2 30
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	Justice	1 25
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	Union	3 75
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	Alta	1 85
[illegible]	12 [illegible]	Andes	1 40
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	Benton	2 50
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	Utah	1 70
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	N. B. Isle	0 00
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	Nev. Queen	4 15
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	Crocker	1 00
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	Bodie	2 55
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	Peer	65
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	Peerless	1 55

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Weather at 9 A. M. thick, wind southwest.

Receipts—2500 qr sks flour, 500 ctls wheat, 600 ctls barley, 1000 sks potatoes.

Freights—Br bark [illegible], 779 tons, iron, wheat from west coast to the U. K.; [illegible] loads merchandise to Nicolaef.

Registered tonnage statement: In port, disengaged [illegible] tons; disengaged [illegible] to arrive, 250,000 tons.

Wheat—[illegible] for export [illegible] $1 31½@1 32½ [illegible] higher, 100 tons selling at $1 37¼, followed by sale of 100 tons at $1 35½, when dealing stopped. Buyer year opened at an advance of 3¼c, but fell back some. Sales were 300 tons at $1 48⅜, 300 tons at $1 48⅜, 100 tons at $1 48¼, 800 tons at $1 46, 200 tons at $1 45¾, 500 tons at $1 45½, 100 tons at $1 45⅝; and closing sales at $1 48. Spot, storage paid, sold 100 tons at $1 34⅞ and 100 tons at $1 34¼. On afternoon call a fair business was done, prices being rather better. Sales of buyer season were 500 tons at $1 38¾, 300 tons at $1 36¼, 100 tons at $1 36; of buyer year 900 tons at $1 48, 400 tons at $1 47½, 600 tons at $1 47¼, 400 tons at $1 47⅝.

Barley—Spot feed higher at 82½c. Buyer season closed 84⅛c; buyer year 94⅞c.

Grain Bags—Irregular, being influenced by crop reports. On call 25,000 seller June and 50,000 buyer June sold at 7⅛c.

Oats—Dull and unchanged, stocks still heavy.

Butter and Eggs—Strong at full prices.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Wheat opened ¼@1c higher; 92⅝c May, 91⅞c June, 91¼c July, 90¾c August. At noon 93⅛c May, 92½c June, 91⅝c July, 90⅝c August. Closed 94c April, 93⅝c May, 92¾c June, 92⅛c July, 91⅛c August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Petroleum was very active, and an advance of 4 cents resulted from buying orders said to have been given out by the Standard oil party. The market opened steady at 82c, a quarter below Saturday's closing, but during the forenoon strong feeling was developed, and the price advanced steadily, on heavy trading, closing strong at the highest price of the day. Petroleum exchange sales, 3,143,000 barrels. Opening 82c, highest 86c, lowest, 82c, closing 86c. Stock exchange sales, 1,419,000 barrels. Opening 82⅛c, highest 85⅞c, lowest 82⅛c, closing 85⅝c.

Mining shares were dull: Amador $2 85, Bodie $2 60, Bulwer 80c, Deadwood $1 50, Eureka $10, Homestake $10, Iron Silver $3, Mono $1 65, Navajo $1 40, North Belle Isle $5 87½, Ontario 67c, Ophir $7 50, Pronstite $1 90, Savage $9, Sierra Nevada $3 75, Standard $2, Plymouth 75c, Sutro Tunnel 13c.

Hops—Quiet and steady.

Sugar—Steady; refined, steady and quiet; C, 5⅛c; extra C, 5⅜@5⅝c; white extra C, 5⅝c; yellow, 5 5-16@5⅜c; off A, 6@6 1-16c; mould A, 7c; standard A, 6⅛c; confectioners' A, 6⅝c; cut loaf and crushed, 7⅜c; powdered, 7c; granulated, 6⅝c; cubes, 7c.

Copper—Steady; lake, $16 50@16 65.

Lead—Steady; domestic, $4 75.

Tin—Firm; straits, 35⅛c.

Coffee—Spot, fair Rio, 14⅛c; options, dull, heavy and lower; sales, 39,750 bags. April $11 65; May $10 85@10 95, June $10 65@10 75, July $10 25@10 35, August $10@10 15, September $9 90@10 05.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Wheat opened ⅜c@1⅛c higher; 79⅝c May, 81⅜c June, 81⅛c July. At noon, 80⅝c May, 81⅛c June, 82⅛c July. Closed 80⅝c April, 81⅛c May, 82c June, 83c July.

Provisions—Pork, $14 15 May. Lard, $7 72½ May. Ribs, $7 25 May.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Cattle—Receipts 9000; slow and 5c to 10c lower; steers, $3 30@5 05; stockers and feeders, $2 40@3 65; Texas steers, $3@4.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000; slow and 5c to 10c lower; mixed, $5 45@5 75; heavy, $5 55@5 65; light, $5 40@5 70.

Sheep—Receipts 6000; strong; natives, $4@6 25; Western, $4 70@6 25; Texas, $2 75@4 50.

The *Drovers' Journal* special cable from London quotes excessive supplies, weak demand and half a cent decline on cattle; best American beeves, 11½c per pound, dead weight.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 16.—Closing prices: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, 88⅜; Burlington & Quincy, 118⅜; Mexican Central, common, 15¼; do first mortgage bonds 70¼.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, April 16.—Cargoes wheat off coast, firm. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, firm. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat and English and American flour, generally dearer. Weather in England, very fine. Farmers deliveries of wheat past week, 41,551 qrs., at an average price of 30s 3d.

PARIS, April 16.—Spot wheat and flour, steady. French country markets, generally dearer.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Spot wheat shows an upward tendency. Quote No. 1 California, 6s 9d, No. 2, 6s 6d. Red winter, 6s 8d. White Michigan, 6s 9d. No. 2 spring, 6s 7½d. First bakers' Minnesota flour, 23s 6d. English country markets show an upward tendency. Spot wheat closed in fair demand. Options higher: No. 1 California 6s 9d April to June, 6s 9½d July and August, 6s 9½d September.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, April 16.—The attendance at the wool sales to-day was large and bidding was extremely animated. Very full prices were obtained, especially for Cape, of which there was a good assortment. Two lots of Argentine were offered, but the prices asked were not realized and they were withdrawn. Following are details of the day's business:

Victoria, 3400 bales—Scoured, 9d@1s 5½d; do. locks and pieces, 7½d@1s 1d; greasy, 4d @11d; do. locks and pieces, 4½d@7½d.

New South Wales, 5300 bales—Scoured, 8½d@1s 5d; do. locks and pieces, 7½d@1s 3d; greasy, 4d@11d; do. locks and pieces, 4½d@7½d.

South Australia, 900 bales—Scoured 9d@1s 4d; do. locks and pieces, 10d@1s ½d; greasy, 5d@8d.

Queensland, 300 bales—Scoured, 1s 1d@1s 3½d; do. locks and pieces, 8½d@1s 1d; greasy, 6½d@9d.

New Zealand 700 bales—Greasy, 7½d@1s; do. locks and pieces, 8d@10d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1100 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 6½d; greasy, 3½d@8½d; do. locks and pieces, 5d@5½d.

Six bales extra super Victoria lambs' wool sold at 2s 4d.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Wheat, firm; demand, fair; holders offer sparingly; California No. 1, 6s 9d@6s 10 per cental. Corn, firm; demand fair; new mixed western, 6s 6d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Saraca had not reached Honolulu at last advices.

Br bark Leonor, from Hastings Mills, has arrived at Sydney.

The Benj. Sewall will get away from New York very soon, having all room taken.

Honolulu dates of the 4th inst. report the arrival there of the Natuna from Liverpool on the 3d inst., Mystic Belle from New York March 29, James A. King from Port Townsend, and Deutschland from Bremen on 2d inst., and St. Lucie from Port Townsend on 4th inst. Bk Atalanta left for Port Townsend 3d inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Arrived—Bkt Jane A. Falkinburg, Shoalwater Bay; schr Novelty, Gray's Harbor; schr Rosalind, Shoalwater Bay; Br sh Lord Cairns, Cardiff; str San Pedro, Tacoma; schr Dare, Coos Bay.

ASTORIA, April 16.—Str Idaho, from Alaska, in 7 A. M., and left up 9:30 A. M.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 11.—Sailed—Br bk Charlotte Croom, Dunkirk, to discharge.

BELFAST, April 13.—Arrived—Br sh Riverside, hence via Cork, to discharge.

LONDON, April 14.—Arrived—Br bk Clairmont, Victoria, Nov. 22.

DUNGENESS, April 13.—Passed Br sh Fiji, hence Nov. 11 for Hull.

Victoria's Personal Servant.

London World.

Edmunds's description of the queen sitting at dinner at Windsor, with two Indian servants "always standing behind the royal chair," with whom ever and anon her majesty converses in Hindustani, reminds one of certain passages in Thackeray's inimitable burlesques; but the picture as evolved out of Edmund's fertile and ingenious mind is as purely imaginative as anything in "Gulliver's Travels." The queen's "personal servant," a pure-bred Highlander who was raised on Deeside, always stands, arrayed in Celtic garb, behind her majesty's chair when she dines in company in the Oak room at Windsor.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Nasal Injector free. S. G. Skidmore & Co.

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Ohio and Sherman.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The one positive force in the national republican convention will be John Sherman. The rest of the candidates will have comparatively scattering votes. Sherman will have the Ohio vote solid. This does not imply that no one in Ohio shall ever again think of any other Ohio man for the presidency, but it means that all Ohio men will be for Sherman. And we want to say what we believe has not been said thus far, that the credit for throwing the Ohio vote solid for Sherman, as well as the privilege of throwing it, belongs to Governor Foraker, and when there is talk about controversies and intrigues and contests, remember that all Ohio men are just now Sherman men; and if in the convention the time should come when Sherman's strength will culminate and his forces retire, Ohio will not be at the head, but at the tail of the procession.

Needed at the White House.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

A London correspondent used the word "recrudescence" in a dispatch yesterday. He is the man Mr. Cleveland has been looking for since Rose Elizabeth resumed school teaching.

Taking the whole country together the present outlook for the wheat crop is not as favorable as for many previous years, says the Walla Walla *Journal*.

7 Oaks for rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, chills and fever, colds and coughs. All druggists.

A HINT TO EDUCATORS.

It is Not the Man Who Knows Most Who Teaches the Best.

Fortnightly Review.

So far as I can learn the sole question asked nowadays when a professor is to be appointed to a chair at the universities is "Whether he be the man among the candidates who knows most, or rather who has the reputation of knowing most, of the subject which he proposes to teach?" This point being ascertained, and nothing serious alleged against his moral conduct, the fortunate gentleman receives his appointment as a matter of course. Even electors who personally detest the notorious opinions of the professor on religion or politics acquiesce cheerfully in the choice, apparently satisfied that he will carve out to his students the particular pound of knowledge he is bound to give them, and not a drop of blood besides. The same principle, I presume (I have little information on the subject,) prevails in schools generally, as it does in private education. A professor or governess is engaged to instruct boys or girls, let us say in Latin, history or physiology, and it is assumed that he or she will act precisely like a teaching machine for the particular subject, and never step beyond its borders. A little common sense would dissipate this idle presumption—supposing it to be really entertained, and that the mania for cramming sheer knowledge down the throats of the young does not make their elders wilfully disregardful of the moral poison which may filter along with it. Every human being, as I have said, exercises some influence over the emotions of his neighbor; but that of a teacher, especially if he be a brilliant one, over his students often amounts to a contagion of enthusiasm throughout the class. His admirations are adored, the object of his sneers despised, and every opinion he annunciates is an oracle. And it is these professors and teachers, forsooth, whose opinions on ethics, theology and politics it is not thought worth while to ascertain before installing them in their chairs to become the guides of the young men and women who are the hope of the nation.

A TALK WITH TURGENIEFF.

George Moore, in the Fortnightly Review.

We sat down at one of the beer tables. Knowing I was English, and as I had been introduced as a poet—a much abused word in the *quartier*—Turgenieff spoke of Rossetti and Swinburne. He spoke of the former as a *decadent*, and he deprecated that laboring after old forms of speech, that harkening after old ideas of beauty. "In Rossetti I note the first signs of decadence in the English tongue. Swinburne, notwithstanding some imitation of Victor Hugo, is a genius; he is—" What further criticism would have been pronounced on Mr. Swinburne must remain unrecorded, for at that moment I caught sight of the girl to whom I was engaged for the dance, and, regardless of the dignity of the person I was sitting with, I said: "Veus m'excuserez, je suis engage pour cette dance." Turgenieff smiled, bowed; he was evidently a little amused, but the auther of "Les Eaux Printanieres" was not a man to be angry because a very young man preferred dancing a quadrille to discussing English poetry at the Elysee Montmartre. When I returned he said, as he may be easily imagined saying: "Eh bien, vous vous etes bien amuse?" "Very much, indeed," I replied. "You were speaking of Swinburne—" But the conversation was now firmly fixed in French fiction, and the naturalistic method—the "Assommoir" was then appearing in *La Republique des Lettres*. "For the first time Zola has created a human being. Gervaise is a woman; I feel her; I know her; she is true. Still the same vicous method pervades the book—the desire to tell us what she felt rather than what she thought. 'Je me demande qu'est-ce que cela peut me faire si elle sue au milieu du dos ou sous les bras.'" It is difficult to conceive the vexed and difficult question of how far a writer should proceed in physical description better put than Turgenieff put it in this pith sentence: What does it matter? The most specious sophistry would fail to convince the veriest dullard that it mattered much; and anyone gifted with a ray of artistic understanding will see that, as everything cannot be related, if for no other reason, for want of space, a selection is inevitable. Shall we tell how people perspire or how people think? It will not do to venture out on the treacherous ice of theory and attempt definitions of what is worthiest of selection; far better say let perspiration be admitted into the domain of art, but let perspiration take the place in art that it did in nature. So think the physiological school, but the school of adventure are of a different opinion; never mind how she thinks; give us the spot of perspiration; tell us how so-and-so killed the negro. As there is no difference (thought being abstracted) between the spot of perspiration and the killing of a negro, it will be seen that Mr. Rider Haggard is a disciple of M. Zolo when M. Zolo is at his worst, both being then recorders of mere facts.

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Str Mexico, Mar. 9	Str Ancon...... Mar. 12	Mar. 11	......	Mar. 12	Mar. 30	Mar. 30	Apr. 3
Str Mexico, Apr. 6	Str Ancon...... Apr. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico, Apr. 20	Str G. W. Elder, Apr. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico, May 4	Str Ancon...... May 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico, May 18	Str G. W. Elder, May 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico, June 1	Str Ancon...... June 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico, June 15	Str G. W. Elder, June 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico, June 29	Str Ancon...... July 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico, July 13	Str G. W. Elder, July 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico, July 27	Str Ancon...... July 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico, Aug. 10	Str G. W. Elder, Aug. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico, Aug. 24	Str Ancon...... Aug. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico, Sept. 7	Str G. W. Elder, Sept. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico, Sept. 21	Str Ancon...... Sept. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The steamer Ancon starts from Tacoma, and the steamer Idaho from Portland. Freight for Alaska from Portland, for the steamer Ancon, should be shipped from Portland via the Northern Pacific Railroad to Tacoma, care of steamer Ancon, on or before the Thursday previous to date of sailing from Tacoma. San Francisco passengers change steamer at Port Townsend.

A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. P. R. R., Portland.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS

(Except Sundays) upon

PORTLAND AND WILLAMETTE VALLEY RAILWAY

LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.
Portland	7:30	1:15	Portland	7:30	1:15
Lafayette	10:06	4:40	Newberg	8:20	3:05
Sheridan	P. M.	6:50	Dundee	9:30	3:15
Dallas	12:45	.....	Silverton	.....	5:50
Monmouth	1:38	.....	Scio	.....	7:50
Airlie, arrive	2:27	.....	Brownsville	.....	9:55
			Coburg, arrive	.....	11:15

PASSENGER TRAINS from these points will arrive at Portland at 11:45 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. No freight cars of any description will be carried with passenger trains between Portland and Dundee Junction. Temporary depot foot of Lincoln St., Portland.

WILLIAM REID, Vice President.

From New York for Portland, Oregon, (Direct).

SUTTON & CO'S DISPATCH LINE.

THE FAVORITE CLIPPER SHIP

BENJAMIN SEWALL,

RYAN, Master,

Will go on berth in New York as above, and be ready for cargo about April 15, and, having large engagements, will have very prompt dispatch. For freight and further particulars, apply to

SUTTON & CO., 82 South st., New York,
or to SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents,
20mtf 16 North Front street, Portland, Or.

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.

Str. MILES

Leaves Astoria April 17th; thereafter weekly. Freight must arrive at Astoria Monday morning, 16th.

Fare, $5 00; Fast Freight, $7 00 per ton. Freight, $5 00 per ton.

Apply to J. H. D. GRAY, Agt., Astoria, Or.

Vancouver Transportation Co's

Strs. Lurline or Undine,

Capt. James T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage, apply on board at foot of Taylor st.

☞ Towing between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

COWLITZ ROUTE.

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough), touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. Joseph Kellogg, 7 A. M. For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points, Str. Toledo, Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. South side of dock at foot of Taylor street.

Merchants' Despatch Transportation Co.

(Fast Freight Line)

The agency for the Northwest Coast is located at Wells, Fargo & Co's office, Portland, Oregon. For information call upon or address C. L. CLARKE,

EUGENE SHELBY, Agent. City Solicitor.

INSURANCE.

REMOVED TO 50 STARK ST.

UNION INSURANCE CO.,

Fire and Marine,

Of San Francisco.

CAPITAL, - - - $750,000

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital.............................$3,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)..........375,000
Deposit in Oregon...................10,000

☞ Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

MARKETS.

PACIFIC MARKET.

M. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

Butchers and Packers. Dealers in all kinds of meat. Corner Third and Ash streets.

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers and Packers, and Retail Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.

Special attention given to supplying ships

Intersection Third, A and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,

Central Market..............33 First Street.

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

T. J. UHLMAN,

Rainier Market, Butcher and Packer,

Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.

61 North West Park street, corner D, Portland, Or.

W. W. SPAULDING,

(Successor to J. S. Keller & Co.)

Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller's, First and Pine streets.

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company

OF OREGON.

No. 69 Third Street, Ainsworth Block.

Acts as general agent, trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as assignee or receiver.

Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security.

Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.

Assumes the general care of real estate, with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents, interest, dividends, bills, accounts or income.

Pays taxes, assessments and insurance premiums.

Deeds, insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges.

Receipts for and safely keeps wills in burglar-proof vaults, without charge.

Acts as registrar and transfer agent for the stocks and bonds of other corporations.

All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets, and all trusts carefully and economically administered.

ALLEN NOYES..........................President
H. L. PITTOCK....................Vice-President
BENJ. I. COHEN.......................Secretary

FRANK DEKUM.........................President
R. L. DURHAM...................Vice President
H. C. STRATTON.......................Secretary
GEO. H. DURHAM........................Attorney

OREGON LAND AND INVESTMENT CO.

Acts as General Agent & Broker for Individuals or Corporations.

BUYS AND SELLS LAND IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

Negotiates Loans and Does a General Real Estate and Brokerage Business.

Investments Made for Non-Residents.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO'S LANDS.

MANAGERS:

JOHN R. WHEAT, L. M. COX, W. A. BANTZ.

No. 40½ Washington St. (Portland Savings Bank Building) Portland, Or.

First National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.

President.......................HENRY FAILING
Vice-President...................H. W. CORBETT
Cashier......................G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier.................H. J. CORBETT

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

Sight and Time Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.

Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

Lombard Investment Company,

Boston, Mass., and Kansas City, Mo.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - $1,250,000

Loan Money on Improved Farm and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, on from three to five years' time, in sums to suit.

S. S. KING, Manager,
29 Stark Street, Portland, Or.

London and San Francisco Bank,

Limited.

Capital and Reserve, - - $2,325,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad street, London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business; makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First street.

W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

German Savings and Loan Society

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Loans Money on City and Suburban Property and on Improved Farms.

B. GOLDSMITH, Agent,

21m 114 First street, Portland, Or.

Merchants National Bank,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

President..........................JAMES STEEL
Vice-President...................J. LOEWENBERG
Cashier...........................L. A. MACRUM

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and all the principal cities of Europe; also on Hong Kong.

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

Paid Up Capital.......................$2,425,000
Reserve....................................500,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver, B. C.

A General Banking and Exchange business transacted; Loans made; Bills Discounted; Commercial Credits granted; Deposits received on current account subject to check; also on special deposit.

GEO. GOOD, Acting Manager.

The Oregon National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

(Successors to Metropolitan Savings Bank.)

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - $100,000

Transacts a General Banking Business.

ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and N. York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT......................President
GEO. B. MARKLE, JR.................Vice-President
D. F. SHERMAN............................Cashier

Directors:

Judge W. W. Thayer, H. W. Scott,
Judge E. D. Shattuck, H. Thielsen,
Hon. Richard Williams, Ralph Kauffman,
Van B. DeLashmutt, C. H. Dodd,
Geo. B. Markle, Jr.

Commercial National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

General Banking Business Transacted.

President..........................D. P. THOMPSON
Vice-President........................R. M. WADE
Cashier..............................R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier....................H. C. WORTMAN

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest.

Exchange sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

Collections receive prompt attention.

The Portland National Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Accounts Kept, subject to check.

Sells Exchange on San Francisco and New York.

Makes Collections on favorable terms.

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID..........................President
WM. LOWE........................Acting Cashier

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on time deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hong Kong.

FRANK DEKUM, President. | W. K. SMITH, Vice-President | H. C. STRATTON, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank,

OF PORTLAND, OR.

S. W. COR. SECOND and WASHINGTON.

Pays Interest on Time Deposits.

Loans made on real or personal security.

Acts as trustee for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement.

The Oregon & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank,

51 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

Rates of Interest on Deposits:

THREE MONTHS....4 per cent.
SIX MONTHS.........5 per cent.
NINE MONTHS......5½ per cent.
ONE YEAR............6 per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES: $7,597,721 IN 11 YEARS.

Correspondence is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

City, County and School Bonds Wanted.

WEAK MEN ADVICE FREE! HOW TO ACT! Lost Vigor and Manhood Restored. Premature Decline and Functional disorders cured without Stomach Medicines. Sealed Treatise sent free upon application. MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

—AND—

Oregon Development Company's Steamship Line.

225 Miles Shorter—20 Hours Less Time than by any other route.

☞ First-class through passenger and freight line from Portland and all points in the Willamette valley to and from San Francisco.

Willamette River Line of Steamers.

The "Wm. M. Hoag," the "N. S. Bentley," the "Three Sisters," leave Portland 6 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Messrs. Hulman & Co's dock, 200 and 202 Front street, for Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, Salem, Independence, Albany, Corvallis, and intermediate points, making close connection at Albany with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Time Schedule (except Sundays):

Leave Albany..1:00 P. M. Leave Yaquina 6:30 A. M.
Leave Corvallis 1:47 P. M. Leave Corvallis 10:38 A. M.
Arrive Yaquina 5:50 P. M. Arrive Albany 11:15 A. M.

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Co's Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

Sailing Dates.

Steamers.	From San Fran.	From Yaquina.
Willamette Valy	Sunday, April 8	Friday..April 13
Willamette Valy	Wednesday, " 18	Tuesday, April 24

The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley points can make close connection with the trains of the Yaquina Route at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and freight rates always the lowest. For information, apply to Messrs. HULMAN & CO., Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 202 Front street, Portland, Oregon; or to C. C. HOGUE, Acting Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Corvallis, Oregon.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr., Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., 306 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Two trains daily, leaving Ash-street dock at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The 10 A. M. train runs through to Walla Walla and Dayton, connecting at Wallula Junction with Northern Pacific for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 2 P. M. train runs through to Pendleton (with through sleepers to Walla Walla) and Baker City, connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping Cars on all through trains. West-bound trains arrive at 7:15 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland. Leaving at 12 Midnight.	From San Francisco. Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.
Columbia...April 2, 14, 26	State.......April 1, 13, 25
State.......April 6, 18, 30	Oregon......April 5, 17, 29
Oregon..Apr. 10, 22, May 4	Columbia Apr. 9, 21, May 3

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamers R. R. Thompson and S. G. Reed leave Ash street dock every day except Friday at 11:30 P. M. U. S. mail steamer leaves Ash street daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A. M., except Sunday.

Portland and Oregon City—Daily, except Sunday. Leave Oregon City 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.; arrive at Portland, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Leave Portland at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Oregon City at 1 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers Olympian and Alaskan, between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Tacoma at 8:30 A. M.; leave Victoria at 6 A. M.

Snake River Points.—The 2 P. M. on Tuesday and Friday connects at Riparia next day with Snake river boat for Lewiston and intermediate points.

☞ Ticket office, First and Oak streets.

A. L. MAXWELL,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

Via O. & C. R. R. and Connections.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

California Express Trains run Daily between

PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave. Arrive.
Portland.......4:00 P. M. San Francisco. 7:40 A. M.
San Francisco..6:30 P. M. Portland.......10:40 A. M.

Local Passenger (daily, except Sunday).

Leave. Arrive.
Portland.......8:00 A. M. Eugene.........2:40 P. M.
Eugene.........9:00 A. M. Portland.......3:45 P. M.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers. [Daily between Portland and San Francisco.]

Emigrant Sleeping Cars on through train free of charge.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

Leave. Arrive.
Portland.......7:30 A. M. Corvallis.....12:25 P. M.
Corvallis......1:30 P. M. Portland.......6:15 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis, connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train.

Leave. Arrive.
Portland.......4:50 P. M. McMinnville...8:00 P. M.
McMinnville...5:45 A. M. Portland.......9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, corner Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can be procured at company's office, corner Front and F streets, Portland, Oregon.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager.
E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY!

NO CHANGE OF CARS!

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO

and all points East, via

St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R.

Is the only line running

Passenger Trains,
Second-Class Sleepers (free of charge).
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),

From Portland to the East.

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 11:15 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 2 P. M. third day.

Pacific Division.—Trains leave Front and G streets daily at 11:05 A. M. and 11:15 P. M.; arrive at New Tacoma at 6:30 P. M. and 5:35 A. M., connecting with Company's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

☞ Depot, corner First and G Streets.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE TRUE

TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

The Pacific and Atlantic.

Its passenger equipment is the finest in the world, consisting of luxurious sleeping cars, having drawing, smoking and bath rooms; comfortable and clean colonist cars, with free sleeping berths for holders of second-class tickets, and the most modern style of day coaches.

Its dining cars and hotels provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates.

The variety and grandeur of scenery along its line is unequaled, and in the details of track, train service, etc., nothing is omitted that can add to the safety and comfort of its patrons.

All in all, it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel, whether for business or pleasure, between Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and all Pacific Coast Points, and Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, and all Eastern cities.

☞ Through Tickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, at the lowest rates.

For detailed information, apply to the following agents of the company:

C. G. McCORD, 6 Washington st., Portland, Or.,
K. W. McGINNESS, Seattle, W. T.,
E. E. ELLIS, Tacoma, W. T.,
D. E. BROWN, District Frt. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

☞ Correspondence respectfully solicited.

RAILROAD TO VANCOUVER.

The Franchise in the Hands of the East Portland Council.

Additional Rights Given to the Willamette Street Railway Company Under Proper Restrictions—Other News Notes.

There was a regular meeting of the city council last night, Mayor Wheeler in the chair.

PETITIONS.

From S. M. Keenan, saying that on account of unforeseen difficulties he has sustained a loss of $740, and asking the council to refund the same; referred to street committee.

The street committee on Willamette Street Railway ordinance recommended the passage of their ordinance with the following conditions: The company shall be compelled to complete and operate the line to the city limits east on N street; also to the city limits north of Fifth street; also to Ellsworth street south; also to city limits on the north on Third street in McMillan's addition; and said company shall deposit a certified check for $1000 for completion of Fifth street bridge.

Merrick moved that the report be laid over one meeting to give time for intelligent action. The motion was amended to consider the report in the committee of the whole.

From the city surveyor recommending that the street adjoining Twenty-first at the south end in Smith's addition be named Basin street, and that the most southerly street in Smith's addition running east and west be named Bush street; adopted, and the recorder instructed to draw up an ordinance adopting the names.

From the street commissioner reporting the has torn down Twelfth street bridge in accordance with the council's order; that he has built the bridge in Tibbett's addition, and also notified the O. R. & N. Company to build a fence around Cedar and Willamette streets; adopted.

From the surveyor saying he has made a survey and plat for the opening and extension of Twenty-first from Division street to a point 1039½ feet south; adopted and the recorder was instructed to give the proper legal notice.

From the city surveyor saying he has made a survey of Asylum street from a point 210 feet east of the east line of Twelfth street to the eastern boundary line of the city; adopted.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

J. V. Beach	45 70	Joe Wooder	$8 00
J. M. Stott	88 00	Telegram	2 80
S. Stanche	1 75	C. H. Ballinger	25 00
E. P. Gas Co	193 60	G. Failey	5 00
C. P. Bay	2 00	F. Bailey	7 00
F. Schroeder	3 00	W. H. Merrick	1 60
I. Capies	2 00		

ORDINANCES.

Authorizing a contract with the East Portland Water Company for supplying water and putting in fire hydrants for extinguishing fires, for seven years at the rate of $150 a month; laid over till the next meeting.

Adopting the report of the survey of Eleventh street submitted by the city surveyor; referred to the street committee.

Granting Frank Dekum, R. L. Durham and their associates the right to construct and maintain a railway through certain streets in East Portland. [Route: from the north line of the city along Fourth to J street, thence west on J to Water street, and thence south on Water to U street; from the west end of Holladay avenue along said avenue to Fourth street; from Holladay avenue along Second or Third in McMillan's addition to the northern boundary of the city. The company are to commence work within sixty days of the acceptance of the terms of the ordinance. The new railway company also agree to repair Fourth street bridge so it can be used by the company and the public.] Referred to street committee.

Moved and carried that the city attorney draw up an ordinance adopting the report of the survey of Eleventh street so that it can be read first and second time without further delay.

While the attorney was drawing the ordinance, Frank Dekum addressed the council, saying his company will build the road in first-class shape, and that it will connect with an Albina system.

R. L. Durham also addressed the council, saying his company expected to build the road in time to carry passengers from the Columbia river to Portland by the time the Mechanics' fair is opened. He said the company has secured partly the right of way to the Columbia river, and that the entire distance would be secured in a short time. He reiterated Mr. Dekum's statement that the company mean business and will undoubtedly build the road. He said the company have secured a franchise in the city of Albina that will connect with the franchise that is asked for in East Portland.

George H. Durham then addressed the council, stating the new company will build the contemplated railway to Vancouver before the fall rains commence; that there is a vast and valuable area of country between East Portland and the Columbia river, and the new line will open up and develop that section. The company will carry passengers through Albina and East Portland for 5 cents. They also will take charge of the Fourth street bridge and keep it in repair for the public for all time. The company do not wish to interfere with any other company. If the franchise were granted they will come over here and have a spike-driving before the rain falls. Mr. Durham stated the company will give a low rate from the Willamette to the Columbia, perhaps 25 cents.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Halfpeny took the chair and announced that the ordinance of the Willamette Street Railway Company and the committee's report thereon were up for discussion. The recorder first read the ordinance under discussion, and then the report was made.

Mayor Wheeler said the certified check for $1000 was in his hands; that the street car line will repair Fifth street bridge. It was also moved and carried that the Willamette Street Car Company shall permit any other company to use its car track on Holladay avenue. Also that the time for completing the extensions shall be the same as laid down in the first ordinance.

Mr. Campbell addressed the council, stating that his company will do all they promise; the company have iron to extend the line to the cemetery, "and you can ride out there in a short time. The company will carry out its ordinance and provisions much sooner than specified. We have kept our promises and think we will do as much for East Portland as any other company."

Humphrey and Rankin spoke in favor of acting on the matter at once while Merrick insisted on laying it over one week. The same opinion was expressed by Crosier. Murphy also spoke in favor of acting on the report and ordinance at once. West and Crosier insisted that the ordinance with the committee's amendments should be drawn up so its provisions can be clearly understood.

A motion carried that the committee of the whole report favorably on the street committee's report, and that the amended ordinance be put on its final passage. The committee rose, made its report in accordance, and the ordinance was then read.

Ordinance granting the Willamette street car company additional privileges in East Portland; the ordinance was passed, embodying all the amendments made by the street committee and by councilmen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The rules were amended so that all ordinances introduced shall have the signature of some councilman.

The surveyor was authorized to establish four additional monuments.

The mayor suggested that the health and police committee take some action to get rid of the numerous worthless dogs in the city.

Moved that a half inch water main be laid from Mr. Jacobs's to Grant engine house; carried.

A resolution was read for the improvement of Fourth street south from N street to U; carried and recorder instructed to give notice.

West moved that the recorder give notice for cross-walks on — street, from Fifth to Twentieth; carried.

Moved that the recorder give notice for the improvement of Adams, from Division across the railroad, by grading and laying sidewalks. Adjourned.

OTHER NEWS NOTES.

Elder Moss, of Seattle, will be here Thursday to commence a protracted meeting on the evening of that day in the Christian church on Tenth and J streets. They will be continued for an indefinite period.

Mr. C. A. Wyman, of this city, returned from the Eastern states last week, where he has been on a business trip for several weeks. He says that when [illegible] Minneapolis the snow and ice in some of the cities was very abundant, and he was delighted to get back to the land of sunshine and flowers.

Frank Coleman, formerly of this city, but more recently of Los Angeles, died a few days since. He was well known in this city and has many friends here.

Gus Strube and family left for Europe yesterday morning, going east over the Northern Pacific. Sunday night a large number of friends met at Mr. Strube's and gave him a good send-off.

Judge J. E. Wolf made an excellent address last Saturday night at the republican club meeting, of which only a short mention was made in the report. He remarked: "I have had some experience in the legislature, having been a member at one time, and find that the tendency is to flood the legislature with bills that have no practical value. I think it is a good idea to repress such unnecessary legislation as it is injurious and prevents the passing of good laws. I shall carefully study the wants of the people before taking action on any question."

A PROTEST FROM JOB PRINTERS.

And a Straightforward Answer from the Advertising Committee.

At a meeting of job printers of Portland called to consider the action of the committee on printing of the Oregon board of immigration, consisting of Ellis G. Hughes, D. Solis Cohn and I. W. Baird, in awarding the contract of printing 100,000 folders to a bidder whose figures were in excess of other good and responsible printers, the following resolutions were passed:

"*Be it Resolved*, That the employing printers consider the action of the committee unfair and discreditable to their trust in handling public money, and protest against the injustice to those who are fairly entitled to the work.

"*Resolved*, Further that we demand an explanation of their action and a guarantee of their future fairness in the matter of awarding printing contracts."

The case seems to be about this: The Farmer and Dairyman Printing Company bid $155 for the work and afterward discovered that they had forgotten to figure in the raw material; George W. McCoy bid $324, R. H. Schwab & Bro. $337, F. W. Baltes & Co. $340. The committee ignored the lowest bidder and awarded the work to F. W. Baltes & Co. Neither McCoy nor Baltes bid on the folding. The price allowed Baltes for folding ($35) would have brought McCoy's bid up to $359—$16 lower than Baltes'.

Following THE OREGONIAN'S policy of giving the other side a hearing when an attack is made, a reporter sought the committee and found Messrs. Hughes and Baird at the Quimby house late last night. They promptly and very cheerfully furnished the following written statement:

In answer to the above we have only to say, the committee awarded the contract to the lowest bidder, the Farmer and Dairyman Publishing Co., last Friday evening.

On the same evening the following letter was received from one of the lowest bidders:

PORTLAND, April 13.

Mr. Ellis G. Hughes:—*Dear Sir:* As our bid is only a trifle higher than the next lowest bid we would esteem it a personal favor to receive the order on the 100,000 circulars, and will promise you an extra good job. I think if the folding is taken into consideration we are really the lowest bidders.

Yours very respectfully,
R. H. SCHWAB & BRO.

On Saturday morning the Farmer and Dairyman company withdrew from their contract. The committee, as a body, considered Mr. Schwab's bid as cut out by the foregoing letter, and gave it to the next lowest man, who and whose work was known to all of them, the difference in price not being enough to be a matter of great consequence as against the certainty of good and quick work.

ELLIS G. HUGHES,
I. W. BAIRD.

THE NORTH BEACH RAILROAD.

The Company Will do the Work Without Contractors—Four Miles to be Hurried.

The Ilwaco & Shoalwater Bay Railroad Company have decided to reject all bids for construction, and to do the work themselves. Messrs. Haywood & Habersham, of this city, who are the engineers, will serve as superintendents of construction. The most tedious as well as the most expensive part of the work will be the long wharf and warehouse in Baker's bay, directly in front of the town of Ilwaco, and at the bight where the road makes a sharp turn after striking the high ground. This will be commenced without delay. Men have been sent out to look for timber suitable for piles, and the driving of them will commence as soon as they are on the ground.

The work of building the first four miles, reaching to the East Portland "camp," now a permanent and no small village, will be hurried along as fast as possible, and it is hoped to have cars running by the fourth of next July, which will be in time for the heavy summer travel. The remainder of the line, from the East Portland camp to Shoalwater bay, will be built this season, but there is not the same necessity for hurrying as there is for the first four miles. Some laborers will be sent from Portland, but men and teams along the proposed road will also be employed.

L. A. Loomis and Capt. Spencer, both of whom are interested in the railroad, arrived Sunday from Ilwaco and are at the Holton. It is understood that Messrs. Spencer and Loomis have purchased considerable material in this city, which will be shipped to Ilwaco soon.

SWAMP LAND INSPECTOR HERE.

Comparison Between Southeastern Oregon and Louisiana—A Lost Island.

Mr. G. F. Elliott, who some time since, in conjunction with an agent appointed by the governor, examined and passed upon a large amount of swamp lands in this state, arrived here yesterday, having been ordered here from New Orleans by a dispatch from the commissioner of the general land office. While in Lousiana he inspected a large amount of land which had been listed as swamp land and pronounced 90 per cent. of it to be swamp land. In this and some other states he passed only 10 to 12 per cent. of the lands selected as swamp, and still there has been "kicking" because there was too much. He says that a strict construction of the law would have given four or five thousand acres more to the swamp land men in the Harney lake country. He is now awaiting orders and will soon proceed to examine several tracts of land listed as swamp.

While at New Orleans he was sent to examine and pass upon an island in the gulf formerly called Last island, to see whether it was swamp land or not. It formerly contained a population of 125, who were drowned by a tidal wave. An account of the tragedy is given in the April number of *Harper's Magazine*. He was the sixth agent sent to look for the island and the first one to find it. It is now nothing more than a slight ridge of mudbank with clumps of willows. He calls it Last island, and reported it as such.

AFRAID OF BIG TREES.

How Eastern Lumbermen Regard Oregon's Fir Timber—Texas Opposition.

Some of the numerous men who are here from the East to buy timber land feel a little nervous when they see the size of the Oregon trees. They have had no experience in handling such logs or in cutting them. They realize at a glance the vast difference between sawing up a log of tough fir five feet and a soft pine log two feet in diameter, and know that different modes of transportation and different machinery must be used here from what they have been accustomed to. They, however, realize the value of our timber and the large amount of it on an acre.

In regard to the lumber being brought to Denver from New Mexico and Texas which has shut out our lumbermen from that market, one of these men says that millmen take portable sawmills into the woods there and hire colored men for 80 cents per day, and, the trees being comparatively small but tall and straight, make a good quality of lumber very cheaply. Before our lumbermen can compete with them they must have a very considerable reduction of freight rates.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining-car route from Portland. Office, 2 Washington street.

ADVERTISING PORTLAND.

Special Meeting of the Immigration Commissioners Yesterday.

Numerous Applicants for Positions—Another Meeting to be Held To-day—Various Propositions Submitted.

The prospects are favorable for an immense amount of hard work to be performed by the board of immigration in accomplishment of the proposed work of advertising Portland. Propositions, suggestions, ideas and advice are offered the committee in enormous quantities. The board have determined to give the subject full and careful consideration, and to this end have gone patiently to work. At the meeting yesterday, the full board of immigration, Messrs. Dodd, Corbett, Hughes, Hirsch and Oliphant, and the entire co-operative committee, Messrs. Arnold, Cohen, Baird, Wood and Waddle, were present, and several hours were spent in extensive discussion and interchange of views.

Following the reading and approval of minutes of the last meeting, the secretary read applications for positions from the following persons: W. R. Taffe, W. L. Henderson, A. H. Davis, S. W. Dickerson, Charles E. Streeter, John J. Bulse, O. T. Short, Alfred Slocum, Frank Owen, Alex Mehnalt, William Manning, S. J. Gilmore, C. A. Reed, E. R. Budd, Olin C. Wilson, Mrs. Lovejoy, N. B. Crane, M. Lindsay, Joseph Day, O. W. Redford, C. B. Carlisle, C. A. Wheeler, O. M. Moore, F. C. Geer, D. L. Edwards, W. T. Shanahan, J. D. Robb, S. A. Bowers, Almon Smith, W. Moorhead, Glen Peterson, John Costello.

Mr. Oliphant moved that the board select three agents to be stationed at principal points in the East to be hereafter determined upon.

Pending discussion of this question a communication from I. Samuel, addressed to D. Solis Cohen was read in which the writer offered to distribute through his agent in St. Paul all printed matter which the board might see fit to furnish him.

Thereupon Mr. Corbett moved to amend Mr. Oliphant's motion by providing for the naming of Mr. Samuel's agent as one of three persons to be selected by the board.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Baird submitted an estimate of the money required to thoroughly placard and bill sixty eastern towns, the sum aggregating some $1350.

On motion of Mr. Hirsch the matter of eastern advertising was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Dodd, Corbett, Hughes, Oliphant and Baird, with instructions to report plan of operations at the next meeting of the board to-day at 4 P. M.

Chairman Hughes, of the committee on printing, reported that the contract for printing 100,000 12-page folders had been let to F. W. Baltes & Co. for $375, and that the same would be ready for the press and a portion delivered to-morrow.

Mr. Wood presented design of a railroad map of Portland to be used in future descriptive matter. It was referred to Messrs. Cohen, Wood and Arnold, with instructions to have the same engraved and prepared for publication.

Col. N. N. Tyner, western manager of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, addressed the board at length in behalf of an advertising proposition of this journal. Consideration of the plan proposed will be resumed at another meeting.

Wm. E. Shafer, representing five interior Iowa newspapers, also addressed the board, and was accorded careful hearing. His proposition will also receive future attention.

In answer to a written communication of Henry P. Barbour, manager *Northwest Magazine*, the secretary was instructed to reply that the board would use one-half page of the forthcoming Portland edition of that journal, the price to be paid therefor being $50.

A communication from Smith & Conklin, Grant's Pass, proposing to distribute board literature in California, was placed on file.

A letter was read from C. E. Dickon, of the Sault Ste. Marie Improvement Co., Minneapolis, asking co-operation of the board in an excursion plan to be developed by him. The secretary was instructed to correspond with Mr. Dickon and ascertain details of his scheme.

On motion of Mr. Arnold the board adjourned to meet at 4 P. M. to-day.

ADVERTISING NOTES.

The committee on plan of Eastern advertising met at the Quimby house parlors last night and prepared a report which will be considered to-day. Doubtless the board's representatives will be chosen at the meeting this afternoon from among the list of applicants above. The general sentiment of the committee is in favor of liberal expenditure immediately. Probably $10,000 of the fund pledged will be used within the next two months.

To-day Secretary Struble will begin collecting from the subscribers. The total amount now secured aggregates about $25,000.

Yesterday Mr. George S. Batty, general agent of the Wisconsin Central road, sent East seven large cases of miscellaneous literature anent "Portland and the Great Northwest," which will be thoroughly distributed in the rural districts of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, the Canadas, etc., by the several representatives of the company.

THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Bids for Completing the Chapel Opened—Cost of the Structure.

Architect W. F. McCaw has opened the following bids for the inclosing of the new First Presbyterian church and the completion of the chapel. Whole work (including the carpenter work, wrought and cast iron, plastering, stone work and brick work), Geo. Brown, $83,000; N. J. Blagen, $80,000; Hobkirk & McKenzie, $57,000; John Robertson, $56,672; V. Hepp, $58,000.

Stone and brick work—V. McCullough, $24,056; W. H. Cole, $24,340; J. S. Leed, $24,000.

Plastering—A. Webster, $850; J. Maliff, $810.

Plumbing—Brady & Wright, $1068; John Donnerberg, $1375; Gardner & Co., $1191; Muirhead & Murhard, $1150.

Galvanized iron—J. C. Boyer, $2550.

The lowest cost according to these bids will be about $60,000, which added to the cost of the foundation, between $8000 and $9000, makes $68,000 or $69,000; exclusive of the painting, finishing and other details. It is probable that the contract will be awarded in a few days.

Mr. McCaw has also opened the following bids for doing the carpenter and brick work for a dwelling for Capt. Willard Young on Portland Heights: Garrett & Co., $5507; V. Hepp, $5600; Hobkirk & McKenzie, $5600; Charles Friedner, $6291. Garrett & Co. received the contract. The dwelling will have a brick basement, be two stories high and have an attic. Colonial style will prevail.

THE RECENT COAL FIND.

Samples from Washington County Received Here—The Ledge to be Prospected.

Messrs. Thompson, DeHart & Co., of this city, have received a sample of the coal recently discovered in the Green mountains, Washington county, beyond Quick's mill, near the headwaters of Dairy creek. The specimens sent are only outcroppings, and no estimate of the quality of the coal can be made until tunnels have been run into the ledge proper. Said Mr. E. J. DeHart, of the firm, to an OREGONIAN reporter: "The specimens look like fair heating coal and are better than many that have been sent to us in times past. Every few months we hear of new coal finds in this part of the country and some blacksmith sends us samples. Our experience, so far, has been that these finds, when developed, turn out either burned slate or poor lignite.

"Don't understand me as saying that this new find is no better. We don't know anything about it, yet. If subsequent developments justify, experts will be sent out with diamond drills, and they will prospect the ledge thoroughly."

The Babies Cry for It.
And the old folks laugh when they find that the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is more easily taken and more beneficial in its action than bitter, nauseous, medicines. It strengthens the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels, while it arouses them to a healthy activity. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all druggists. Snell, Heitshu & Woodard, agents.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's cure is the remedy for you. S. G. Skidmore & Co.

NORTHERN IDAHO.

Interview with a Lewiston Banker on Various Topics.

Disappointed Over the Failure of a Railroad to Reach Them—Change in Sentiment As To Annexing the Panhandle.

Mr. W. F. Kettenbach of Lewiston, Idaho, is at the St. Charles hotel. He told an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday that the Lewiston people were rather disappointed to learn that the O. R. & N. company had decided not to build into their city this year. "We are very anxious for a railroad and prefer a competing line, but if we cannot get it we are willing to take anything," he said. "We want a line from Lewiston to Camas prairie, distant sixty miles, for which Lewiston is the distributing center. Camas prairie is sixty miles long and thirty broad, and contains some of the finest agricultural land in Idaho; it is also a good country for stock raising. Lewiston enjoys excellent communication with the outside world via its steamboats, but the most pressing need is a line into the city to help the people who are contributing to our place. After wheat is carried a certain distance it becomes unprofitable to the producer, whose burdens we aim to lessen by the building of a railroad. Wheat that is brought into Lewiston from Camas prairie must be conveyed across the Craig mountains at considerable expense."

"Is Lewiston taking any steps toward securing the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba line?"

"A committee from the city conferred with the Manitoba people, to whom they made known the advantages of the Scalkaho pass in the Bitter Root mountains. No decided answer was given, the Manitoba officials simply saying that they had the matter under advisement. Some years ago the Idaho, Clearwater & Montana Transportation Company was organized to find a low pass through which they intended to build and connect with the Utah & Northern on the other side. They found this Scalkaho pass, otherwise known as Clearwater canyon, and have the prior claim to it. They have also surveyed the line from Lewiston to the Nez Perce reservation, and from the other side of the reservation some distance onward, but have never obtained permission from the government to make a survey through the reservation. This company agrees to surrender its rights to any other company that will build."

"How do the people stand on the question of attaching the panhandle to Washington territory?"

"They are greatly divided, some on account of woman suffrage in Washington territory, and the business men on account of the laxity of that territory's commercial laws, which put a premium on rascality. At one time the people were almost unanimously in favor of annexation, but their ardor has cooled down greatly. However, if the proposition were left to the vote of the four counties interested, Nez Perce, Idaho, Kootenai and Shoshone, I think it would be carried. Nez Perce is strongly in favor of annexation, Idaho and Kootenai are divided, while in Shoshone county the majority of the people desire to be tied to Montana, on account of its favorable mining laws, if removed from Idaho. Outside of Nez Perce county, I think that most of the people favor staying with Idaho, either as a territory or as a state. The annexation scheme has the approval of all the leading politicians but quite a reaction in the sentiment regarding it has set in lately. A bill is now pending in congress for the annexation of the panhandle to Washington and admit the combination to statehood. This enabling act, if passed, will be subject to the approval of the people of the four counties interested."

Mr. Kettenbach says that most of the fall-sown wheat was frost-killed by lack of snow last winter. The spring-sown grain needs rain badly.

Mr. Kettenbach was recently in Washington, where he learned that a bill had been introduced by Delegate Dubois to divide Nez Perce county and create the county of Lahto of the northern portion of it. This was the substitute of the bill to remove the county seat of Nez Perce county from Lewiston to Moscow.

LIFE SAVING STATIONS.

Favorable Recommendation on Two for Oregon and Two for Washington.

A letter from Congressman Hermann states that the house committee on commerce has reported favorably on house bill No. 8181, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to establish life saving stations, among other places, one at or near the mouth of Umpqua river, Oregon; one at or near Yaquina bay, Oregon; one on Ilwaco beach, Washington territory; one at or near Gray's harbor, Washington territory.

The report concludes: Your committee have caused the said several bills to be referred to the honorable secretary of the treasury for his opinion thereon, and the same were by him referred to the general superintendent of the life saving service, who has given the matter careful consideration, and recommends the establishment of life saving stations at the several points named in the substitute hereunto annexed. From the information before your committee we are entirely satisfied that the interests of humanity, commerce, and the safety of vessel property require the establishment of said several life saving stations.

CHARLES D. FALING.

Something About the Man Who Was Shot and Killed by His Wife.

Charles D. Faling, who was shot Sunday afternoon in San Francisco, by his wife, while she was under the frenzy of jealousy, and whose death is mentioned elsewhere in this paper, was very well known in this city. Faling was a constant resident of Portland for about seventeen years. He first came to Portland in 1870, and soon after was employed by the Oregon & California Railroad Company. He was, up to within two years ago chief train dispatcher for that company, and for a time had personal supervision of the conductors on the roads. He and his wife lived for many years in the large two-story house at the southeast corner of Washington and Fifth streets. Faling was a very competent and efficient employe, and for many years enjoyed the confidence and respect of the officers of the road. About two years ago Faling became infatuated with a woman, with whom he formed an alliance, and soon after left the country clandestinely.

A DISHONEST CHINAMAN.

He Pulls the Wool Over a Countryman's Eyes for $600—An Old Swindler.

Chin Quong Yin waived examination in the police court on a charge of embezzlement, yesterday afternoon, and was held to answer before the grand jury with bonds at $1500. Charles May Back Hin, a Chinese contractor, was the complaining witness. Yin, who is a very plausible, suave individual, represented to the unsophisticated Hin that he had a gang of Chinese laborers whom he would send east of the Cascades to work if he had the money. Hin advanced $600 and Yin fled to San Francisco, where he was apprehended and brought back to Portland.

Sed. Back, the well-known Chinese merchant, says that Yin has been in several such scrapes in Hong Kong and in Australia, but has always escaped punishment, and that recently he obtained $500 by fraud from another Chinese company.

NEW SUITS.

C. Cuyler Gregory applied to Judge Stearns yesterday for an injunction to restrain the city and Chief of Police Parrish from selling lots 1 and 2, block 122, Carruthers addition for the collection of the assessment for the improvement of South First street from a point 100 feet south of the south line of Woods street to the center line of Lane street. Gregory alleges that he derives no benefit from the improvement. Judge Stearns granted a temporary injunction.

Charles G. Schram sued Marx & Jorgensen for $2525 94. He alleges that $2000 of this amount is due for ten months' rent of the Burton house, for which he holds defendants liable. He alleges that the residue $525 94 was given into defendants' hands by J. Haas, a former assignee, for the payment of certain debts.

THE NEW COAL FIND.

A Correspondent Tells All There is Known About It.

How the Discovery Was Delayed and How it Was Made—Outcroppings for More Than Seven Miles.

HILLSBORO, Or., April 14.

Answering the various questions sent to me in regard to the coal find in Washington county, I desire to state that I am not an expert when it comes to the question of how much coal it takes to make a good paying coal mine, but will state just what I know to be facts.

In the first place, it has been known for years that coal existed in the mountains in Washington county, running from Green mountain to the head waters of Wilson river, a distance of say sixty-five miles, that many parties have from time to time searched for these ledges without success, owing to the fact that the surface of the ground is covered with a thick growth of salal, pea vine and blackberry vines, brush, logs and all sorts of stuff; that these searches were made during good weather, when everything was green, and covered up the ground, and it was impossible to trace the course of croppings found in pieces and chunks lying loose probably a half-mile from the outcroppings.

Last winter Mr. S. J. Raffety, brother of Drs. Dave and [illegible] H. Raffety of East Portland, and J. R. Bailey, went out to Green mountain to prospect for coal, and after a careful examination they found some fifty croppings over a space of 7½ miles, in what is known as Long mountain which adjoins Green mountain, running west. The first find of any importance was by Raffety and consists of a ledge sticking out of the ground five feet thick and 138 feet wide, so that one would have nothing to do but go to digging out the coal. The next find was made by Bailey, and consisted of a ledge that sticks out of the ground five or six feet thick and 500 feet wide, with croppings partly covered up with dirt of some 500 yards. So that all one would have to do at the start would be to set men to knocking off 1000 or more tons before starting a tunnel, and by means of a chute 200 feet long it could be delivered into cars below.

The casing around the coal seems, so far as can be ascertained, composed of a fine sandstone, rusty color, hard, and tough as Blitzen, so that the separation of coal from the casing would form no expense. Two places, and still another at the end of Long mountain, owned by H. C. Raymond, of Gaston, are already open and ready to commence delivery of coal in the cars.

If parties willing mean by "developing" the mine to get ready to deliver coal to cars, we are ready now. Come on with your railroad. As to the extent of these mines, there is nothing definitely known other than croppings on both sides of Long mountain all along for a distance of a mile apart and about seven and a half miles long and at the outcroppings from three to six feet thick. At the end of Long Mountain it passes through a deep canyon and into the range beyond to re-appear again, so the writer has been informed by a witness, at the big slide on the headwaters of a tributary of Wilson river, west of Forest Grove, and beyond the range, this time turned up edgewise, 400 feet perpendicular and 50 feet thick.

As to the quality of the coal: the writer has tried the coal, and from a fire test it gives a good, clean, bright blaze, heats well, and burned up without clink or ash in my test. For further tests you are referred to Dr. Dav. Raffety of East Portland and to a sample sent the wholesale hardware firm of Thompson, DeHart & Co., of Portland. These samples were knocked from the edge of the ledges, and may or may not be good indications of the coal further in. Whether the coal thickens as it goes in the mountain, or is just a stratum five or six feet thick, running through the entire mountain, and thence out through the Coast Range (the outcroppings showing where the stratum has been broken off by the sudden breaking and settling of the mountains) is only a matter of conjecture.

One thing is certain; the coal is there, and from all indications there is plenty of it, and so far it is supposed to be of a good quality and the assertion is hazarded that the world never produced a coal mine so easily opened or so accessible for means of transportation. Mr. Bailey and Dr. Raffety say they can show two routes for a railroad that will require no engineering skill from the Tualatin plains to the Nehalem river. One is up the east fork of Dairy creek and the other the east fork of the west fork of Dairy creek, both touching Long mountain. Mr. Bailey says that he has passed through the immense gorge or canyon at the west end of Long mountain, and says it cuts clear through, and on almost a level, the mountains looming up on each side hudreds of feet; that in looking for an outlet for these coal mines he went as far as the Nehalem river and found no obstructions to amount to anything; that the grading for the mountain in cuts and fills and bridges would not be as heavy as the valley. Just as soon as Mr. Bailey and Dr. Raffety get their crops in, which will not be more than two weeks longer, work will be commenced in earnest in these mines to penetrate them deep enough to be fully satisfied as to the quality of the coal.

R. CAVE.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Philip C. Schuyler is expected to return this week from San Francisco.

Secretary of State McBride, who has been visiting at St. Helens, left yesterday for Salem.

Mrs. G. Cline, of Wallula, leaves for home to-day, after a two weeks' visit to friends in the city.

General Manager Holcomb, of the O. R. & N. Co., leaves to-day for Victoria, and will be gone till the end of the week.

Mr. A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, returned yesterday from California.

Mr. W. H. Dixon, assistant general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, who has been in the city for several days, leaves for home this morning by way of the Sound and Canadian Pacific.

Miss M. E. Meech, who has been visiting friends on this coast for some time, left last night for the East by way of the Sound, accompanied by her brother, Mr. C. E. Meech, who will make a tour of the Sound with her before she starts for home.

LOCAL NOTES.

And now for a sprinkling fund.

Road Supervisor C. C. Redman began collecting the road tax yesterday.

Edward Holman bought seventeen lots in the Bartsch tract, East Portland, yesterday, paying therefor $3335.

The Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions meets at the First Presbyterian church at 2:30 this afternoon.

The barber shop opposite Ladd's bank is being remodeled for Sliter's Crystal Palace, which is to be moved next door to the present location.

The schooner Dolphin, which was built for fishing at the mouth of the Columbia, arrived here yesterday and is lying at the foot of Washington street. She is a very trim-looking craft.

Lieut. W. C. Mullenberg, first lieutenant of Company B, Second infantry, died in Lewiston April 10, of cerebro spinal meningitis, after a very short illness. He leaves a young wife and child.

Arthur Moore, the young son of Judge F. A. Moore, of St. Helens, whose eyes were injured by an explosion of powder a week ago, is improving. It is believed now that his sight is not destroyed.

The suit of P. Kennedy vs. Schanen & Neu was on trial before Judge Shattuck without a jury yesterday afternoon. Plaintiff asks judgment for $670 75, balance due for stone furnished during 1885, 1886 and 1887. Defendants admit an indebtedness of $344.25.

Steps are being taken to have a deaf mute picnic on July 4th in this city. Should it be held here, it would be the first one held in this neighborhood, if not the state. The following gentlemen have the matter in consideration: Messrs. W. P. Scott, O. Bowman and B. G. Kingsley.

Parrish, Watkins & Cornell, of this city, and Mr. J. D. Lee, of Dallas, last week purchased a tract of land including South Oswego, in all 290 acres. This tract lies south of the lake and town, and has many advantages. There is an iron mine on the property, which yielded the owner $15,000 years ago. Just what division will be made of the land is not yet determined.

Mr. G. Johnson, of the firm of Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins, who have the contract for building branch roads for the O. R. & N. company, from Wallula to Estes and from Willow creek to Heppner, says that the line has been located and the work of grading commenced. The grading and bridge building will be finished about the same time and both lines by the time required in the contract, Sept. 1.

There is evidently to be no delay in the construction of the street railway out to the Sunnyside tract, as Mr. H. C. Campbell, superintendent of the Pacific Bridge Company, received notification that the iron for the road had been shipped on the steamship State of California, due here last evening. All preparations are made to push the work and in a short time cars will be running to the center of the tract.

THE DRIVING ASSOCIATION.

Second Year's Organization Effected—A Sprinkling Fund the Next Thing to be Raised.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Driving Association was held last night in the city council chamber. The meeting was called to order by O. F. Paxton, secretary, and Hon. George H. Williams was made temporary chairman. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. B. King; vice president, C. M. Forbes; secretary and treasurer, O. F. Paxton; corresponding secretary, W. W. Baker.

The newly-elected president was absent and Mr. Forbes, vice president, took the chair and appointed the following executive committee: W. F. Burrell, Arthur Wilson and D. D. Oliphant.

The following finance committee was appointed: H. C. Leonard, W. F. Burrell, D. [illegible] Hill, B. F. Hayden, D. D. Oliphant, S. [illegible] Wilson, and Arthur [illegible]. It was determined to begin sprinkling as soon as the tanks can be painted. This will be some time next week. The association now has seven tanks erected along the road. Two more will be put up for this season's work, making nine in all. With this number of tanks the road can be kept well watered from the end of the plank road at the city limits to the White House.

The finance committee will call upon citizens during the coming week to ask subscriptions for carrying on the season's work. It is estimated that $2500 will be required.

Attention was called in the meeting to the fact that the Narrow Gauge railroad company at one point and private persons at others were encroaching upon the road and occupying portions of it. City Auditor Wood stated that in 1880, while he was deputy county clerk, the road was relocated and established sixty feet in width all the way from the city limits to the White House. This being the case, the county court will doubtless see that these encroachments are stopped.

The society proposes to let the advertising privilege on its nine tanks for the coming year as one means of raising funds, and any one desiring to obtain this privilege can open negotiations with the secretary, who will furnish all information.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., April 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Having opened your columns to the public for suggestions as to how the fund for advertising Oregon is to be expended, I beg to contribute the following: Seeing is believing. Last summer I had charge of the exhibit of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at the American exhibition in London. This exhibit was composed chiefly of the products of Oregon and Washington territory. Mr. L. C. Swash, who was Oregon's commissioner to New Orleans, was in constant attendance. Mr. P. B. Groat, the general immigration agent of the Northern Pacific, gave us full swing to do our best. Short advertisements by the hundred were placed, at a small expense, in the country newspapers and in the principal metropolitan sheets, the *Times*, *Telegraph*, *Daily News*, *Field*, etc. They simply invited intending emigrants to visit the display when in London. As a consequence, thousands who visited the exhibition made it their business to see if our statements regarding this Pacific Northwest were correct. They saw and believed. All the immigration literature issued by Oregon and Washington territory were freely distributed and sent by mail free to all applicants. My idea based upon long experience in promoting immigration of people and capital is to have a similar system of exhibits and advertising in some prominent Eastern city. The expense would be little, as a competent man well posted on our country could be in charge. The railroads, being benefited, would probably carry the exhibits free. If it could be accomplished, I would also suggest that both Oregon and Washington territory should join hands on this proposition at some future time and that the legislatures of both state and territory should make an equal appropriation for the mutual benefit of all.

F. J. PARKER,
Walla Walla *Statesman*.

THE STAGE.

NEW PARK THEATER.—The Juvenile Opera Company reappeared last evening at the New Park, in the time-worn yet still pleasing "Pinafore," to a fair house. There is perhaps no opera that is better adapted to the capacities of amateurs and juveniles than this, and the manner in which it was given fully evinced this fact. The children were most happy in their several parts. Miss Camille Cleveland made a very pleasing Josephine, singing the score with an intelligence and expression highly commendable in so youthful an artiste. Miss Julia Martin was an attractive Buttercup, acting the part in a very clever manner. Her voice, however, shows the effect of the hard work which the company has had for the past month. Miss Emma Berg, as Capt. Corcoran, did admirably. Teddy Gamble was a good Sir Joseph Porter, and Evan Gamble a clever Ralph Ruckstraw. His duett with Josephine in the first act received an encore. George Beban, as the boatswain, captured the house in the song "He is an Englishman," receiving a double encore. Johnny Lowell did the best piece of work he has yet done in the role of Dick Deadeye, and little Stella May made a very charming Hebe. She is such a little midget that everything she does seems clever. Altogether, for a juvenile performance, it was a good one, and there are many features that cannot fail to amuse. "Pinafore" again to-night.

ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

M. Castello, a 16 year-old boy, was arrested by policemen Barry and Griffin last night, charged with larceny from the person. Charles Umble, who made the charge, says that Castello's confederate asked for a chew of tobacco, the other day, and while he was giving him the weed Castello took $10 from his pocket and ran away.

A Household Necessity.
Lewis County, W. T., Pilot.

Keeping more than abreast of the rapid march of progress and development in the Northwest, THE OREGONIAN has donned a handsome new dress and is now printed direct from stereotype plates from a press delivering 12,000 printed and folded eight-page papers per hour. Pre-eminently THE OREGONIAN is ahead of all competitors in the field, and by its intrinsic worth has almost become a household necessity. With its new clear-faced type there will be no complaint about indistinct print in the future.

NO VIOLATION OF THE FISH LAW.—Fish Commissioners Thompson and Campbell left Astoria Saturday evening on the tug Favorite, accompanied by Sheriff Ross, to make a tour of inspection on the river to see if any one was fishing contrary to law. The *Astorian* says they went up as far as Tongue Point, over to Knappton, down to Point Ellice, across to Fort Stevens and back, but found no boat nor a single violation of the fish law.

Much Improved.
Goldendale Sentinel.

The OREGONIAN print is much improved since it is all printed from a stereotype plate.

False Pretences.
Vendors who by specious representations as to worthless articles for the teeth, induce the unsuspecting to use them fruitlessly or with positive injury to the enamel, should be punished. Buy SOZODONT only, escape their snares and beautify the teeth.

A ONE-ARMED

The Latest Recruit in Composing Ro

How a Man Makes One Hand as His Fellow-Workmen Obstacles Overcome.

A portion of the matter in THE OREGONIAN was set by printer, Harry Penrod, a young from Washington, D. C., city Sunday evening and for "Slug 19." The oldest composing room has never with only one arm working business, although several such a thing, and one old glasses and seems to tell about having seen a man ting type with his teeth. ion among the compositors, there is some mistake about

Any one who has seen it impracticable and almost man with only one hand to way at the work. This young gets along very well, and can work as the average printer He props up his stick at an degrees, the lower end in his right hand travels rapidly various boxes and he fills a der. He empties his stick his own proofs, takes copy as it comes, and in short does what some journeymen cannot two. When he runs across in italic, he goes to the word up in his mouth and his stick. When he distributes the movable part of his stick ful of matter lengthwise ahead.

It has long been the believe in the theory of course of time the printer arm from the middle of be used to hold the stick with both his right and left objection to this style of bility of the stick to get hot the type, unless a boy water on it. Some of waiting for this arm propping up the stick ting with the two how it goes.

The young man above his trade in the government at Washington when he unfortunately losing one terminal to continue at success shows what can be perseverance under difficult men would be deemed insur

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